

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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## THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT—GENTLEMEN!

By Victor L. Berger.

THAT part of the population which is most useful—those who do the work most necessary—are now doomed to a slavery without end or hope of redemption. Hard and monotonous toil, that becomes misery by its mere repetition; ignorance that closes forever the doors of opportunity; suffering, that comes from the cramping of limbs and bodies; and pain, unrelieved by proper care or relaxation from the struggle for bread—these are the lot of the overwhelming majority of the working class.

Their food is adulterated. Their clothing is shoddy. Their lodgings are breeding places for the white plague and other pestilence of body and mind and soul.

And, worst of all, these scant rations, these shabby clothes, these miserable lodgings are gained and held only if the permission to work is not withdrawn by the "boss," who gives them their job. They escape from the bread-line only by accepting the most servile employment. For the women, of course, there is "another way"—the way of the brothel.

There is no law to protect a man. His property, if he has any, will demand and receive instant protection. The one sure way to be fed is to commit a crime. The man or the woman committing it will then be "protected"—will receive the protection of a jail.

Our laws provide for the feeding of criminals, but they do not provide for the feeding of the children who go to school hungry. And these children, when they grow up, usually must face the same fate as their parents. The rule is that the laborer's children also become laborers. For no matter how talented they may be, the poverty of the parents (and sometimes their ignorance) will deny the children the right of education. They must "help the family." In the southern states even now there are many thousands of white children who are bread-winners before they reach their teens. These white children never know the joys of real childhood. We say "white children," because the negroes will not send their children to factories. They have too much sense.

But if we look closer, there are all the elements at hand to make a comparative heaven out of this hell. There are all the things that laborers need in all countries and in plenty. Especially is this the case in America.

And it is in his—the worker's—hands to do the work. He produces the bread now, and makes the ovens that bake it. The wheat and wool and leather and steel are abundant, or may be produced. The workmen know how and where to produce. It is their skill that has made the machines so mighty and marvelous. It is their patient use of them that fills the storehouses of commerce with the wealth of the nations.

And the terms of the workmen's employment are forced upon him today. It is ridiculous to talk of freedom of contract, between workman and employer. As a rule, the workman must consent. He must work or starve. If he refuses the terms of his master's bargain, others more hungry and desperate than he stand ready to fill the gap.

The employer speaks as if he were conferring a blessing when he "gives" employment. Yet he is not "giving work" for Christian charity. Indeed, he cannot give employment unless he thereby is to make a profit from the capital which he invests in the business. If he does not look out for that, he will soon cease to be an employer.

He is interested in the worker, because he has something to sell which the employer wants, and that is the workman's labor power. This the capitalist wants to buy, and does buy at the cheapest possible rate. And this price is fixed today by the competition among workmen, except for the slight difference the trades unions have gained for organized laboring men.

If the workman were a slave literally, he would be cared for when sick, fed when hungry and sheltered when cold. It is true, the master did beat the black slave in order to make him work. But the black slave represented property—he was worth from a \$1,000 to \$1,500—and he was appreciated accordingly. Now the beatings the white workman gets come from sickness and hunger and cold and the threat of suffering for the dear ones. He is not "property," so he is not cared for even as much as a horse or a valuable dog.

He is only a "hired man," and when he has done his work and received his pay, all connection between him and his quondam master are severed. He is then "free" to starve.

What are we going to do about it? That again is the question. No one but we, who are doing some necessary work, have any interest in finding the solution to the problem. The rich man is getting richer—and he likes it. His lawyers see fatter fees ahead—and they like that. The politicians understand their weakness—and profit by it. And the tramp, the gambler, and the prostitute do not care.

And the workmen are just learning where to begin. They are just finding out what holds them down. It is just this: *They have become a part of the machinery which the capitalist owns.*

The workmen cannot get along without using the machines. But they do not own the machines.

If they owned the machines, they could still make the bread and the coats, and take them where they were needed, but they would not have to do it for the profit of some one else who does not do a part of the work.

But the workman is not the only one who is in this hopeless struggle with poverty and death and pain. The small merchant and the small employer are in the same boat. And the boat is just as safe for the one as for the other.

Out of every hundred men who go into business, ninety-five fail. That is the result of the "blessings of competition." This is a war in which no quarter is given. "Business is business," and there is no sentiment or sympathy in it.

Each new improvement in machinery must be met. Each new method of exploiting labor must be adopted to keep up with competition.

The man who fails—goes down. "The devil gets the hindmost." He becomes himself a clerk, a traveling salesman, or sometimes a boardinghouse-keeper or a politician.

So the middle class—the independent business man—is being eaten up by the successful concerns, by the big corporations, the trusts and the mail-order houses.

Those who remain, are the vassals and the unwilling agents of the trusts and monopolies.

The old plan of private ownership, invented when hand tools were used, has broken down. This is the day of the big machines and the mammoth combinations in manufacture and commerce.

Nine tenths of the business of the country is now done by the corporations. Over fifty per cent. of the wealth of the country—not counting city real estate—is owned in corporate form. The trust property alone is capitalized at twenty-nine billion dollars.

This means that the people of this country are almost completely under the commercial and industrial domination of the trusts—and we pay the dividends. And in addition to this, the public service machinery which ought to be an unmixt blessing, is privately owned, and is simply used to rob the people still further.

And again the question comes: What are you going to do about it?

Now here is the answer, as every thoughtful man and woman must acknowledge:

The machines have grown so great, that no one can use them alone. It takes the whole of society to operate them properly. And their product is valuable, because it constitutes the livelihood of the nation.

Things are moving up on the other side of the great herring pond. Copenhagen has a Social-Democratic mayor. So has Stockholm. And it is quite generally expected that Christiania will follow suit at the next election, the Socialist growth being very marked.

"We do not deny that there is about as much fool stuff written against Socialism as for it," says the *Catholic Citizen*, frankly.

We clip the following from the pages of the *Citizen* of a past date, and respectfully wonder if the esteemed editor puts it in the "fool stuff" class:

"The state would take the new born infants, condescending to recognize the mother as the hired nurse in the tender years of childhood. The child at school would be adopted by the state and educated in accordance with the views of the state."

Also frankly, now, what kind of stuff is this!

We print on page 3 a clipping from the editorial columns of the *Public*, of Chicago, to which we would direct the reader's attention. The writer slightly misunderstands the Milwaukee situation on one point. He assumes that when the Socialist aldermen refer to "school barracks" that they mean school buildings of a ramshackle sort. But the barracks are not school buildings, but one-story wooden sheds that can be put up and taken apart and moved from one locality to another as the requirements dictate. Practically every school in the city has a number of these barracks clustered about it. A group of these wooden shacks is given on page 4.

That is, the machines are no longer individual in anything but their ownership and the benefit that individuals are allowed by law to get out of them.

We do not want to smash the machines. Not even the biggest ones, which are the basis of the real and permanent trusts, should be smashed. They are labor-saving devices, and we need them for the perpetuation and perfection of civilization.

But if they are allowed to be privately owned, it is certain that they will not be owned by more of the people, but always by less and less people. That is inevitably a part of private ownership.

Neither if they are privately owned are those who own them going to give up the benefits that naturally come from ownership. They will hang on to their sovereignty—just as rulers always have done. They will not give up easily.

If the trusts are not to own all the people, then all the people must own the trusts.

If we must have monopoly—and the big machines compel monopoly—then let the monopoly be owned by those for whose life and comfort and civilization the monopoly is a necessity.

Collective ownership, which means national ownership of national utilities, state ownership of state utilities, and municipal ownership of municipal utilities—this is the only hope, and the only honest and final and logical settlement.

It means the creation of the Co-operative Commonwealth—the Socialist republic.

And that is what we are going to do.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning next week the *HERALD* will present to its readers a series of articles under the general head: "Foolish Notions About Socialism." Each installment will be independent of the others, and yet all will range under the general head, seeking to answer definitely and crisply some of the many foolish yet concrete objections put forward by our friend the enemy, when we seek to make him see the light. This series will be well worth your reading, and certainly it will be valuable to hand your doubting neighbors. Make the best possible use of this opportunity!

They simply represent the overflow of pupils from the regular school buildings. It is this condition that has been brought upon the city by the Mayor Rose administration, and Rose is still fighting the public schools.

"NO TIME TO SPLIT HAIRS!" Recently a man was telling another that he had formerly been a Democrat, but had changed to the Republicans. "By the way," said the man who listened to him, "I have often wondered just what the difference really was between the

THE FARMERS' EDITION. Watch for the Farmer's Edition of the *HERALD* week after next! It will not be given up entirely to the farmers, but selected and arranged so as to be just the kind of a setting forth of our ideas that you will want to fall under the eye of your acquaintances. Order a bundle and put them where they will do the most good. By the bundle, 50 cents a hundred; \$4.00 for five hundred; \$6.50 for a thousand.

An English writer who has spent some time in the United States points to the movement toward free books and free meals in the public schools and expresses pain that when such a proposal was made to the board of education in New York it was not dismissed "because paternalistic," but merely upon the claim that the funds were inadequate. There's that "paternalistic" bogey, again. Just why it should be any more paternalistic to provide free books than free schools, is hard to see.

And this same writer points out that "the formative force in American character" is no longer the home, but the public school. That is quite bound to be so as the pace of capitalism becomes swifter. For many people, whose lives belong to the capitalist treadmill, the home has become merely a stopping place between the labor of one day and the next. Industry even tears mothers from the homes and disrupts home influences and home atmosphere. The kindergarten and the school are more and more required to come to the rescue of the child, the future citizen.

Get Socialist books into circulation. People were never so willing to read as now.

Victor L. Berger

IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special correspondence.]

Madison: Assembly—When the legislature met on Tuesday last, a considerable number were absent, owing perhaps to this week's legal holiday (Friday). And as most of the committee hearings have been postponed until next week, the prospects favor the absentees.

Of importance is the Juvenile Court bill for Milwaukee. After passing the senate, it was referred to the Judiciary committee of the assembly for further hearing, at the request of the Milwaukee supervisors and Attorney Baker of the district attorney's office. It is now found that this bill contains many serious defects, and involves extreme financial burdens to the county of Milwaukee. The berth to be created by this bill for some judge or lawyer would be a fine snap. However, some of the hard-headed legislators fail to see why a sociologist would not do as well or better than some legal mind. Aside from the juvenile court judge—at \$5,000 per year, it creates a small horde of salaried minor officials, summing up an expense of about \$50,000 per annum. So far this bill has been rushed through, largely on the recommendation of Mrs. Kurtz, and because it was reported to have had the approval of Judge Lindsey. The haste has made some suspicious, although the reason was assigned that the spring election was at hand. Even now there are some who feel that Judge Neelen, who is disposing of juvenile cases in two half-days each week, could continue to do so for another two years without an serious inconvenience to the judge.

The committee on conference between the two houses has finally submitted a substitute resolution to investigate all the aspirants for the United States senatorship, to investigate and report by March 15, 1909. In the meantime the family quarrel goes merrily on among the Republicans, who are dividing their votes among some two dozen citizens.

The simple right of the state to repeal these great privileges sounds very well. But it sounds very differently when these water-powers have become the focus of

great industries and the centers of populations and vested interests. It is easier to fix proper conditions now than to change them afterward. And the forestry and Geological commissions have important data to present bearing on this subject which the legislature ought to consider before taking any further action.

We have just learned that there is about 100,000 horse-power ready for development on the Chippewa river alone, and that the value of such water power in other parts of the state has been held to be such that bonds could be issued at \$100 per horse-power for the unimproved dam-site and franchise. That is going some! And it is proposed to give away these values for next to nothing.

A hearing was had on three of the joint resolutions before the senate committee on Federal Relations, on Tuesday, Feb. 9. The subjects dealt with were, Abrogation of the Russian Extradition Treaty; National Constitutional Convention and Abolition of the Senate.

The Socialist member did not spare the hoary institutions which came in for his attack. But he was quite surprised at the apparent friendliness of the committee's attitude, and succeeded in convincing them that the committee on Federal Relations may have an important part to play in the work of this legislature.

The time has come when it is possible to quote judges of the federal court and state supreme courts in favor of the proposition to amend the constitutions. And the record of the senate itself, together with the reflex effect of that body upon the state legislatures—as evidenced in the present situation in Wisconsin—furnishes plenty of material for argument in favor of abolishing the senate and putting in its place the referendum of the people.

There will probably be more fireworks on these questions when they come up for consideration by the senate later, on the reports of the committee.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate: Winfield R. Gaylord, Sixth Milwaukee district.

In the Assembly: Ninth Milwaukee District—Edward J. Berger; Eleventh, Fred Brockhausen; Sixteenth, Frank J. Weber.

who is an attorney, made a strong argument for the granting of a franchise, or permit to build a dam, to one of his clients. Doubtless he did not realize that he might be laying himself open to censure, on the basis of the rules regulating agents or attorneys engaged in promoting legislation. The practice of putting the lobbyists into the senate is one that ought to be stopped, and will be more and more.

But meanwhile, all the dam bills are referred to the committee on Forestry, where they can be considered with due reference to the interests of the state as a whole, and the future welfare of the people. Senator Gaylord took an active part in the debate, quoting President Roosevelt, referring to the report of the Geological Survey, and insisting that the titanic forces involved should not be turned over to irresponsible private parties, simply because they were there to be given away.

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## SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

Why is right always triumphant under the present capitalist system?

Why is the industrious working class rich and the capitalists that do not labor poor? Please answer that, now!

Why does the poor man always get the highest skilled lawyers when he goes to court and the rich man the poorest, and why does the rich man always lose his case in the lower court, and why is he always unable to shake off his antagonist by going to a higher court? Just answer that, now!

Why is the working class so healthy and the idle rich class so badly decimated by disease and epidemic? Why does the industrious class live in palaces on the boulevards, while the capitalist class, that spends its time in idleness and friveling, have to live in congested slum districts and in noisome tenements? A cookie for the first correct answer!

Word comes that Karl Lindhagen, recently elected mayor of Stockholm, Sweden, as a liberal, has formally renounced his old political faith and joined the Social-Democrats. More than this, he has joined the Socialist group in parliament, he being also a member of that body. This gives the Social-Democrats thirty-five members of the Swedish body. It is said other prominent Liberals will follow the example set by Lindhagen.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that the blacklist must not be used in that state. This is not side by side with the Judge Wright decision in regard to boycotting to show that both sides have been slapped. We do not know about that. Boycotting is at least open and above board. Not so with blacklisting. That is a secret, underground process. Boycotting can be reached, blacklists very seldom. Blacklisting will keep on at the same fierce pace throughout all the avenues of employment, while the capitalist courts will force boycotting to run the gamut of time without end. I fail to see where the evenness of the thing comes in.

The duty of judges, says Chief Justice Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, is to sustain the constitution, even if it means the killing of a law to all intents and purposes good. That's just what is the matter with our courts. An outworn document means more to them than the rights and good of the people, it is supposed. And, besides, the practice of the judges

in declaring what law is and what law is not "constitutional" is clear Yankee judicial usurpation and would not be tolerated by the people of any other civilized nation. The "constitution" and the judges who assume to say what it means, stand between the people and their right to govern themselves.

A newspaper dispatch tells us that a certain labor leader of Chicago is under a cloud for extortion from certain manufacturers and the item is played up to show how venal and corrupt are the leaders of labor, who, as we have been so often told "the unions would be better off without." But right on the heels of the first dispatch comes another to the effect that the Chicago Federation of Labor has prepared a bill for introduction at the Illinois legislature, making it a misdemeanor for any person, firm, or corporation to offer any inducement, either of money or anything else, to a labor representative to influence him to call a strike or bring about any other union action. This puts the proper light on the matter.

Back of practically every labor leader who becomes corrupt, and misleads those who rely on him for guidance, there is the corrupting influence of business and business men. Unfortunately the public hears very little of that side of the case.

The reader will perhaps remember the case of Sam. Parks. His corrupt methods as a labor leader were exposed at great length, and the people were given the impression that he was merely the flower of the tyranny and crookedness of the labor union. But when the fact came out that Sam. Parks had been corrupted by the big Fuller Construction company, that it had deliberately lured him into corruption, and had caused him to transfer his labors from Chicago to New York, because it needed him in its business, the press ceased to have much of anything to say about Parks! There are crooked labor leaders here and there, although insignificant in number compared with the innumerable and the faithful ones. But it is not the labor movement that makes them corrupt!

It is a gruesome fact, but a fact nevertheless, that the working people of this and other capitalist countries practically all die premature deaths. Think it over. This is one of the many very serious indictments against the capitalist system and its effect upon our lives, our homes and our citizenship.

Word comes of growth in the Socialist movement in So. Africa.

FOR GOD, OR MAMMON!

The *New World*, Archbishop Quigley's organ, seems somewhat disturbed over the action of the convention of the United Mine Workers in passing a Socialistic resolution. It says in big heading type: "THE UNITED MINE WORKERS THREATEN."

For First Time in This Country Socialist Delegates Succeed in Getting Dangerous Resolution Adopted. Demand Public Ownership and Operation of All Means of Production Collectively Used." It opens by saying:

"For many years Socialists have been strenuously trying to get organized labor to adopt the principles of their cult. It is known to everybody who takes an interest in political matters, that the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly rejected the overtures of the 'comrades' by a decisive vote at its national conventions. At the United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis a few days ago, however, the Socialists made a startling gain. The Socialistic element proposed the following resolution, which was almost unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the light of the industrial depression that has haunted America for more than a year, millions of willing workers have been forced into involuntary idleness, thereby denied access to the means of life; and,

Whereas, Many of those who are victims of this industrial depression have in self-preservation become infractors of law; and,

Whereas, A class of predatory rich who scarcely know the limits of their wealth are coexistent with the countless thousands whose poverty is directly attributed to their failure to find some owner of the means of production to employ them; and,

Whereas, The denial of the opportunity to the willing workers to engage in useful labor springs from the fact that the means with which the necessities of life are produced, are owned and controlled by private individuals, who are not necessary factors in the field of wealth production, but whose only function is to profit by the activity of the working class so long as a market can be found where the product of the workers can be disposed of; and

Whereas, The workers receive in the form of wages only a small share of what their labor power with the aid of machinery creates, thus preventing them from buying back out of the markets the equivalent of what they have produced, necessarily causing a glutted market; therefore, be it resolved, etc.; the declaration following:

Resolved, That we, the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention assembled, recognize and declare for the necessity of the public ownership and operation and the democratic management of all those means of production and exchange that are collectively used; that every man or woman willing and able to work can have free access to the means of life and get the full social value of what they produce.

"This is significant. It is the first flash prelude of future storm. Statesmen would do well to heed it."

Why this appeal of a religious paper to capitalist party statesmen, why this fear of the people when they seek free access to the means of life through concerted political action within their political rights? Is the *New World* serving God, or Mammon?

The resolution was introduced by Duncan McDonald, C. P. Gildea, Frank Hayes, Adolph Gerner and James Lord. It had the backing of John Walker, president of the Illinois miners; Francis Feehan, president of the Western Pennsylvania Miners; W. D. Van Horn, president of the Indiana miners.

A year ago it was declared when the Socialist resolution was defeated that the miners would never be committed to such folly. But there has been a great change of sentiment since that time.

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## IMPROVIDENCE OF CAPITALIST NATIONS

GREED FOR DOLLARS OBTAINS RIGHTS OF LIFE.

Will the Lessons Taught by the San Francisco Disaster be Learned by Capitalists? There is little hope if the fact is as follows.

By Wm. Henry Barber.

THE great capitalists which have taken place during the past few years should teach all civilized governments to provide a fund to aid those who are made destitute through the wrath of God, as the corporations choose to term all great disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, fire losses, crop failures, mine disasters, and so forth.

At present there is no civilized nation which can adequately care for its own suffering people in case of sudden disasters, such as have just overtaken the people of Italy and Turkey; or such as befall the people of San Francisco, or those of the island of Martinique.

I will make this unqualified statement (though I feel that it will raise the ire of the average man and woman who reads this), that any government, whether empire, kingdom or republic, which has made no such provision, or is incompetent to do so in case of a sudden emergency, is a poor, miserable, incompetent and impotent affair.

Italy at present is wholly incompetent to deal with the 200,000 homeless, starving wretches who survived the earthquake. It is estimated that it costs \$100,000 to provide for them daily, and it is needless to say that the government, which is growing under the weight of its own armament, is in straits to meet the new burden; and so its poor suffering and starving mob, who have survived the recent horrors of Sicily and Calabria, are not kept comfortable.

Were it not for the efforts made by the charitable inclined peoples of other countries, and the efforts of the Red Cross societies and the salvation army, the greater number of these unfortunates would not have survived the rigor of the winter.

The same was true of the San Francisco disaster. The United States government stood helpless and was unable to cope with the problem; so that the officials were compelled to call upon the world to help the sufferers. The brutal army was only able to destroy and to harass the survivors, but were

unable to aid the sufferers. San Francisco's disaster would have been small had it not been for the delinquency of the incompetent soldiery, and the result of its own sins (incompetency). Its water supply was, and always had been, inadequate (a sin). The construction of its water mains, owned by a gouging corporation known as the Spring Valley Water company, was another cause for the loss of the city. San Mateo and even San Jose suffered more from the earthquake, but were not harassed by fire, because they had an adequate water supply. So in this incompetency San Francisco transgressed against itself; and our government also transgressed because it was incompetent to immediately assist its destitute citizens. Now, if governments were instituted for the purpose of protecting its inhabitants, such governments would devise plans to aid its people by providing a fund for that purpose. It would mean however that governments must not be run for private graft, but for citizens, and the protection of alien visitors.

In our own case, our government could not provide for its people in case of a general disaster. Uncle Sam is too lazy to do anything to provide for a fund. Uncle Sam prints a few books, envelopes, postage stamps and cards, coins money, prints and issues currency, and makes a few harness, and builds a few ships, mostly under contract, however, and has just started to dig a big ditch, known as the Panama canal. Uncle Sam might have owned the railways as well as the rivers and lakes, but he was too lazy and ignorant to watch his wicked nephews, the capitalists.

"Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us each a farm." Yes, but he did not do it. He gave it away, fooled it away, and was swindled out of the rest of it, so that now that the land is becoming so valuable that even Senator Ben Tillman of S. C. wants some land our Uncle Samuel is looking about and has found that during the reign of The Ro. the 1, millions of acres of the public domain has been aliened from our uncle. I am inclined to think that our dear old Uncle Samuel is a confounded poor business man to allow his big and wealthy nephews to defraud him on every hand. Now suppose that our government had been in the hands of good business men; patriotic statesmen; men who were wise, honest and had foresight.

Suppose that our government should have owned its own utilities and provided an emergency fund to be used in case of a public calamity, or disaster. Would that have been wise forethought? Would it have been good government for Uncle Sam, or John Bull to have done so?

In a local western paper I note that there are more than a million able-bodied men in England out of work, and have been for months. The Socialists of England are advocating the opening of the great English game preserves to the unemployed.

Another law, equally as harsh and unjust is the one relating to fellow-servants. Should a fireman be injured by reason of the careless and negligent act of an engineer, conductor or some other trainman, he could not recover damages for personal injuries because it was the act of a fellow-servant and not of the master. This is still the law in nearly forty states. I might also mention laws of many states that permit our wages to be made subject to seizure in garnishment proceedings, of laws holding us guilty of negligent homicide in crossing accidents and the like, and of many other unjust and discriminating laws, but enough has been stated to show how great are our legislative interests and to suggest that we should become active at once.

The Garneshee Graft. The most satisfactory law that was ever made for grafters that prey on railroad employees is the garneshee law. It is a law that has ruined many a happy home. It has been the cause of many good, honest men being thrown out of employment.

It matters not how good a job a man may have, or has had, he is likely to get into straitened circumstances sometime, and if he is unfortunate enough to owe a person any small or large bill and cannot pay it, the first thing the creditor thinks about is the mighty garneshee law, not caring whether his creditor ever does another day's work or not, just so he (the creditor) can get to discomfort the party indebted to him.

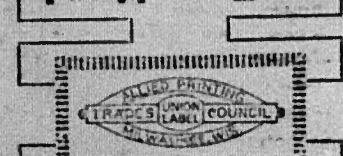
It has worked more injustice than it has ever worked justice. The great railroad corporations of this country will not tolerate employees being garnished, but it seems to do some of the grafters good to garnish some poor unfortunate and make him a lot of unnecessary expense and perhaps cause him to lose his position. —Locomotive Firemen and Engineers' Magazine.

PRINCES OF PRIVILEGE. It is not enough to rid ourselves of a king in government and an autocrat in church and a hierarchy in education, leaving untouched the kings of finance, the barons of industry, and the princes of privilege in general. To leave these privileged individuals alone is to give them the necessary economic power to take unto themselves the rule in government, church, and school. The process is inevitable; we must go forward toward democracy in industry or backward toward autocracy in government, church and school. We simply cannot escape. —The Rev. George R. Linn in the *Homiletic Review* (February).

THE TREND. Today there is scarcely a college in the world where the philosophy of Socialism is not made the basis of more or less of the work in history, economics and sociology. In most cases even those who use this philosophy still deny its conclusions and refuse to admit their debt to the Socialists. Recently one of the foremost of American sociologists took great pains to deny the statement made by Secretary Shaw that university professors are Socialists, and was particularly vehement.

For a Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood

## The Allied Label



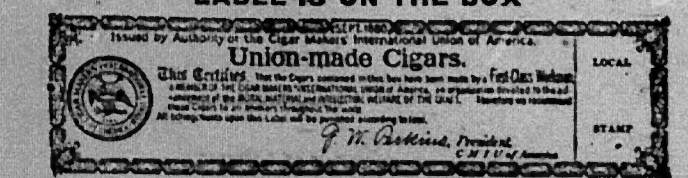
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You Help Better Shoemaking Conditions—You Get BETTER Shoes for the Money—You Help YOUR OWN Labor Position—You ABOLISH CHILD LABOR

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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

JOHN P. TOBIN, President. 218 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

## Capitalist-Made Law.

From the standpoint of justice it is not right that an injured employee should not be allowed to recover damages because he knew of the defect causing his injury prior to the accident.

Doctrine of Assumed Risk. This is the inhuman doctrine of assumed risk and is the law in almost every state except Texas, New York and Oklahoma. Only one case need be mentioned. A fireman on the T. & N. O. Railway and his engineer had reported a number of times a leaky and defective lubricator glass. With each report the warning was given that should it burst while they were facing the glass it might cause them to lose their eyes. It was not repaired and the unfortunate fireman suffered the loss of one eye and the impairment of the other. Upon the refusal of the railroad company to pay him anything for his injuries he brought suit for damages. The trial court allowed him \$6,000, but the higher courts reversed and dismissed his case. The company proved that the fireman not only knew of the defective condition of the lubricator, but of the danger of continuing to work near it, as evidenced by his own reports. The law placed the burden of responsibility on him and held that he had assumed the risk. Any employee knowing of a defect and of the danger to him of using or working near such defect was held in law to have assumed the risk should he be injured.

Fellow-Servant Law. Another law, equally as harsh and unjust is the one relating to fellow-servants. Should a fireman be injured by reason of the careless and negligent act of an engineer, conductor or some other trainman, he could not recover damages for personal injuries because it was the act of a fellow-servant and not of the master. This is still the law in nearly forty states. I might also mention laws of many states that permit our wages to be made subject to seizure in garnishment proceedings, of laws holding us guilty of negligent homicide in crossing accidents and the like, and of many other unjust and discriminating laws, but enough has been stated to show how great are our legislative interests and to suggest that we should become active at once.

The Garneshee Graft. The most satisfactory law that was ever made for grafters that prey on railroad employees is the garneshee law. It is a law that has ruined many a happy home. It has been the cause of many good, honest men being thrown out of employment.

It matters not how good a job a man may have, or has had, he is likely to get into straitened circumstances sometime, and if he is unfortunate enough to owe a person any small or large bill and cannot pay it, the first thing the creditor thinks about is the mighty garneshee law, not caring whether his creditor ever does another day's work or not, just so he (the creditor) can get to discomfort the party indebted to him.

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## TALKS TO TOILERS

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Will It Work?

THE good people have a new idea. They are as delighted with it as a child with a new toy. Wherever I go I hear them chortling about it.

The Civic Federation is frantic over it, and Morgan's men, and Harriman's men, and their lawyers and clergymen talk everywhere about it as one of the great discoveries of the age.

It appears a solution has been found for the class struggle, and the solution is profit-sharing.

Andrew Carnegie believes in it; thought about it late.

M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the Big Four railroad is sure that profit-sharing is the only solution of the problem of capital and labor.

George W. Perkins, of the United States Steel, declares that profit-sharing will put an end to all war between capital and labor.

The idea is to allow workmen to buy shares of stock. When they become stockholders they will rob themselves with one hand and dividend themselves with the other.

As stockholders they will be in favor of putting wages down, of extending hours, and of breaking up the unions.

They will want to pile up dividends, and in order to pile up dividends, they will declare war on labor agitators.

Incidentally they will learn to believe in big dividends. They will have no objection to the Standard Oil making eighty-four per cent a year on its capital stock. On the contrary, they will begin to hope for two hundred per cent, so that every dollar that works will earn two dollars a year.

It is a bright scheme, and ought to help in the campaign of breaking up the unions and impoverishing the workmen.

## LINCOLN AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

By HORACE B. WALMSLEY.

IN the February *American* Magazine, Edward Tarbell's article, "Lincoln—He is speaking of the Union army."

"Yes, it's a funny army. There don't seem to be but just one thing that discourages it, and that's not fighting." Keep 'em still in camp where you'd think they'd be comfortable, and they go to pieces every time. It's when they are lying still that we have the worst camp fever and the most deserters. Keep 'em on the move; let them think they're going to have a fight and they perk up right off.

"We can't fail with men like that. Make all the mistakes we can, they'll make up for 'em." The hope of this war is in the common soldier, not in the generals—not in the war department—not in me. It's the boys. SOMETIMES IT SEEMS TO ME THAT NOBODY SEES IT QUITE RIGHT. IT'S IN WAR AS IT IS IN LIFE—A WHOLE RAFT OF

"WATCHING FOR DADDY." Surely amid all our Christmas festivities no sadder tragedy can have occurred than that which was reported in the newspapers on Monday morning from East Bristol. Four little children—twins, aged seven (what a terrible mother's struggle that represents), another four, and one a tiny toddler of two years old—were found in the gray light of the morning by a kindly neighbor woman sobbing alone in the house without food or fire, "watching for daddy."

Their mother had died when their father fell out of work. The father, Phillip Honey, aged 32 (just Shelley's age), an asphalt, had only been able, since his wife's death, to get casual work, and lately even that had failed him. He had gone out in the morning of the previous day, promising the children to be back at dinner-time; but all day and all night long in the cold and dark the little ones had waited in pitiful terror for the "daddy" who never came.

He was found dead on the G. W. R. line—knocked down by an express. Doubtless society will now bestir itself and secure the poor little orphans henceforth from hunger and cold, and give them some sort of education till they arrive at working age. But what defense has the society that thus breaks a father's heart with the knowledge that to save his children he must die for them? There is no way in which he may live and work for them—even at all.—*London Labor Leader*.

OUR SOCIAL HELLS. Charities and the Commons (philanthropic): The failure of the general public to keep within hailing distance of the experts in social and philanthropic work and the lethargy which meets the tidings they bring from the tangle of the social struggle are only a degree less pathetic than the raw facts of the struggle itself. Upon what excellent authority has the public been told that the ratio of divorces to marriages in the United States fast approaches one to ten; that many and many a Negro crime traces straight back to the gin bottles with obscene labels, filled by white men; that one-tenth of our American families hold more of the national wealth than the remaining nine-tenths; that the ravages of tuberculosis which cause a million deaths annually in the civilized world can be stopped; that the greatest city on the continent has three hundred and fifty thousand inside bedrooms without sunlight or fresh air, and that approximately one million children under fourteen years of age are day laborers. Yet these facts and others full as stirring have not impaired our self-complacency. Despite the rapidity with which the practical social scientist informs the public of every fresh discovery and danger, the knowledge of facts and right methods penetrate with agonizing slowness. The facts of social wrongdoing are not pleasant facts. They are easily avoidable by the aes-



thetic and the comfortable. Knowledge of them entails troublesome responsibility. Their bothersome roots often lie close to the surface of one's own business or domestic affairs and compel reconstruction if the soil be turned. Right methods make little appeal to human selfishness for their spreading. They rarely have the look of being commercially valuable in the individual, and hence they are slow of exploitation. At least one of our urgent needs, therefore, is to help the scouts of social and philanthropic service to get a wider and more intelligent hearing.

Professor Charles Bushnell of Washington, D. C., in a recent lecture said: "IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

## "HENRY ASHTON"

By Robert Addison Daguerre

Attorney-at-Law and ex-Senator

Emma E. Hunt says: "I have been deeply interested in 'Henry Ashton.' Its message to the world is identical with that of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The mission of both is the emancipation of slaves—one the chattel, the other the wage slave. May 'Henry Ashton' be circulated by the million. It is THE book of the century."

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(Signed) Milwaukee Web Pressmen's Union, No. 23

## The Reason for Socialism

By H. E. BELL

Author of "Incentive Under Capitalism," "How Nations Make Progress," "Christianity and Some Principles of Socialism," etc., etc.

JUST OUT! JUST OUT!

From the Author's Preface: "The purpose of this brief work is to show that 1. Socialists by reason of force without us and beyond our control, the Socialists are ultimately inevitable, but that at the same time, by reason of our ignorance and superstition, we may continue to live under an organization of society out of harmony with our industrial and economic development, and by so doing bring untold self-rage and misery upon ourselves."

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## TWO NATIONS IN ONE IS MODERN SOCIETY AND EQUALITY OF CHANCE IS A FARGE!

Two Typical Lives Traced From Cradle  
to Grave and Both Founded on Facts  
That are Well Known.

By Emanuel Julius.  
(Written for the HERALD.)

WINTER, today, is a two-pointed sword—one cuts, the other tickles. It all depends where you live and how you are "fixed." Winter in New York's East Side is hell—minus the heat; while in the warm, comfortable, cherry palaces that grace Fifth Avenue the coming of nature's cold days with her beautiful emerald mantle of snow, jingling of sleigh bells, whistling of the winds, the sociability of congenial companions, and above all, the privilege of communing with those true friends that we all love or at least should love—those friends with whom we may not agree and yet continue friendly relations—I have reference to books.

On this particular winter's morning two babies were born. Lots of babies are born every day, but these two that I have reference to were both baptized Margaret. Now, one Margaret, in after life changed her name to Margarette, while the other's sort of changed itself to Maggie. The reason was very simple. Margarette was born in one of Fifth Avenue's mansions, while Maggie was born in a tenement hovel on the east side. It was gloomy for Maggie because it was cold, and it was chilly for Margarette even though it was cold—outside.

Come, let us wend our way through the snow piled high in the narrow street and slowly grope our way up the foul odored, dark, damp stairway to the room where Maggie was born. The room is dark but soon our eyes become accustomed to the dimness, and we are able to discern the objects in the room. It is dreary, for in the hearth the embers lay cold and dead. The woman who lay crouched on the damp straw bed mutters a curse as she feels the fierce wind's biting stings and realizes that she must suffer. On the outside is the riotous existence of an insane system, while within is the muffled misery and squalor of one of its most abject victims. And it was into this environment that a tiny creature opened its eyes and breathed the air of desolation.

The next is quite a change, for we are in a smiling home amid sunshine and flowers—the home where Margarette grew up. Hers was the calmness of self-satisfaction. Hers was the beauty of the hot house bloom. Hers was the highest culture of the day and wealth galore to purchase the best of those things necessary for the happiness of any individual.

Maggie grew up where "home" was a vague and empty word. Where oaths constituted the vocabulary and blows the instructor. Pictures she had never gazed on—except the newspaper cuts pasted on the wall. Music she never heard—except the "music" of the

street; fields, woods, brooks, flowers, she had never heard of—hers was only misery, squalor and disease to look and feast her eyes on. And to slightly change Joseph E. Cohen's beautiful words: "She was deprived of an education. She never saw wild flowers grow, never heard the lark sing its roundelay above the tree tops, nor sipped the nectar of the honeysuckle. Nature's wonders were unknown to her. She had been robbed of 'childhood's happy hours.' It was in this environment of want followed by sin that a loneliness, joyless, hopeless life lived an existence of pain and torture.

After a long and tranquil life, honored and revered, mother and wife—a woman died. It was her satisfaction to know that her offsprings in turn were parents of happy children—children who loved her and who would remember her. And blessing her loved and in turn blessed by them—she died. On this same summer's eve another woman died. Long had she fought the fight of existence, but at last she was conquered, and with none to love, none to care, none to weep, none to remember, none to reverence; leaving not an impression on one loving mortal, the personification of ignorance, unmourned, unmissed—she died.

"We are all brethren," and "we are all equally guarded by the same kindly father," runs the creed, and as Ernest Crosby puts it, "no one smiles but the devil."

## WISCONSIN

### Political Refugee Defense League

ALBERT J. WELCH, Secretary.

At three great national conventions—namely, the American Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners, and the Socialist party conventions—resolutions were passed espousing the cause of the Mexican patriots and labor leaders imprisoned in a United States jail in Los Angeles, California.

For sixteen months these men, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera have been held without trial. They have been denied the right of bail, although ample funds were offered by their friends. They have been held "incommunicado" since July 7th of last year—that is, refused the liberty of seeing their families or friends.

Upon the testimony of an employee of the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis, these Mexican political refugees are accused of attempting to set on foot in Arizona an armed expedition to invade Mexico. This the prisoners absolutely deny, proving on the witness stand at their preliminary examination, first, that neither they nor any of their friends possessed weapons to arm such an expedition; and, second, that they were not in the territory of Arizona at the time.

In addition, it was shown that the Furlong Detective Agency was in the employ of the Mexican government; that this detective agency had been pursuing Mexican political refugees all over the United States for years, and that these private detectives had already returned to the waiting Mexican soldiery across the border one hundred and sixty political enemies of President Porfirio Diaz.

Why does Diaz want them? Because in Mexico free speech has been suppressed, the right of ballot has been abolished, and the free organization of trades unions made a crime—sixty-four men, three women and four children were recently shot down at the strike in the Rio Blanco mills by the soldiers of Diaz.

Against all these tyrannies the Mexican political prisoners now in jail in the United States have been fighting for ten years. They do not deny that they are the enemies of Diaz—Diaz, who has succeeded himself as president, by force of arms, seven times. They do not deny that they advised their compatriots in Mexico to take up arms rather than to be shot down by the rurales of Diaz.

They do not deny that they intend to fight in Mexico for their constitutional rights, if they can obtain them by no other means. But they do deny the false testimony produced by the paid spies of Diaz—the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis.

Many pages could be written upon the atrocities practised upon the working people of Mexico. Here is a sample: On the tobacco plantations of Valle Nacional 15,000 slaves are annually purchased for from \$40 to \$50 a head, under the infamous "Contract System." Three-fourths

of these miserable beings die in the space of twelve months—a fact acknowledged by the overseers themselves—and the Valle Nacional is but one of the many death-traps of Mexico. Conservative estimate places the annual importation of slaves upon the various plantations of Mexico at not less than 125,000 souls.

But it may be asked, "How does this affect us?" Your question will be quickly answered by any American miner, for just across the border the Mexican government is compelling the Mexican miners to work for less than half the wages received by the American miner in Arizona, and the mine owners are preparing to use this as a club to beat down wages in the United States. The cheap labor of Mexico is the most threatening problem ever faced by the American wage worker, and Mexican labor will be cheap just as long as President Porfirio Diaz is in power. What did he do when the Mexican miners at Cananea went on strike for higher wages? He sent his general, Kosterlitzky, with a squadron of rurales, shooting right and left, and drove the Mexican miners back to work. Hundreds were killed in this slaughter.

For protesting, organizing and fighting in Mexico against these things Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia are to be tried in Tombstone, Arizona, probably within a few weeks. Neither imprisonment nor threats of death have crushed the spirit of these Mexican patriots. Give them liberty, and the working people of Mexico will rally round them, re-establishing constitutional government and freely organizing their trades unions.

Recognizing these facts, the American Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners, and the Socialist party, in their national conventions, have espoused the cause of the imprisoned Mexican patriots, and with these resolutions as their warrant the Mexicans now call upon you for material support.

The Political Refugee Defense League, which so successfully carried on the battle against the extradition of Christian Rudowitz by the Russian Government, is now ready to continue the fight for the liberation of these political prisoners and all others who are held, or may be held, in this country. The League asks you to hold mass meetings, adopt resolutions, circulate petitions, and raise money for the defense.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

## THE PRINCIPLES WE ADVOCATE

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which

## HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

[From "SOCIAL SWITZERLAND," by W. H. Dawson.]

The municipality of Berne has now for some years owned a large number of suburban dwellings, which it built on purchased land for the reception of workmen's families.

It was recognized to be the duty of the community to supply the want of cheap and healthy dwellings at all times, so as to relieve the inability of poor families to find home and lodging because they had children or because, maybe, the father was ill, and for the time being was without means, as well as to prevent the use of more rooms as dwellings, often, indeed, overcrowded in the most dangerous manner; and the dwellings to be provided should, besides being cleanly and healthy, be allotted a little garden ground in which families might find beneficial employment in producing a part of their own food; while in this way cleanliness and order might be promoted, and a healthy educational influence be exerted on the residents.

Model Industrial Colony. The industrial colony at the Wylerfeld, where the first hundred dwellings were built, is one of the most interesting sights of the Swiss capital. The site lies across the Aare, a good half-hour from the center of the city, to the north, whither the expansion of Berne is pressing. A healthier spot could hardly be found; for the Wylerfeld lies some 1700 feet above the sea level. The air is of the purest, and if at certain seasons of the year there is more of it than is desirable for old and rheumatically inclined people, the contrast offered to the close streets and dark, fetid dwellings to which many of the residents were accustomed in the past is highly favorable.

The houses are constructed in blocks of two or four, or in rows, and are of wood, though with more solidity and far more pretension than one sees in the ordinary hut of the Alpine village. There are five different types of houses, corresponding to an equal variety of domestic requirements. The smallest houses have a kitchen, a good dwelling, and bedroom, a bathroom and cellarage, and the largest have these apartments, though of wider dimensions, plus a second bedroom, the superficial area being thirty and fifty square metres respectively. With very few exceptions the houses stand in spacious gardens, which most of the residents cultivate with taste, skill and success. Not only so, but near the colony a large tract of land is set apart for allotments, at a very low rate—some to francs for 450 square metres.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years. In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and

## Socialism for Students

Joseph E. Cohen's Study Course, now running under this heading in the International Socialist Review, has been welcomed most enthusiastically by thousands of active Socialists all over the United States. It consists of nine lessons, each of which closes with suggestions for additional reading.

- I. Why Study Socialism? In November number; now out of print; reprinted as a leaflet, mailed free on request.
- II. The Socialist Indictment. In December number, which also contains "The Tour of the Red Special," by Charles Layworth; "The Revolutionist," by Thomas Sladden; "War and Peace Under Capitalism," by George D. Herron, and "The New Zealand Myth," by Robert Rives LaMonte.
- III. Socialist Economics. In January number, which also contains the opening chapter of "The Dream of Debs," by Jack London.
- IV. The Class Struggle. In February number, which also contains "The Field-Cup Man," by Clarence S. Darrow; the conclusion of Jack London's story, and a reply to Thomas Sladden's December article by Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin.
- V. Historical Materialism. This will appear in the March number, and will be followed by four more studies—Socialism and Science in April, Socialist Philosophy in May, Socialist Sociology in June, and Socialist Statecraft in July.

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## PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS

The Public: The perennial conflict, nation wide, between the public interests of the common schools of cities and the private interests of what is called "Big Business," which comes to the surface now in one way and now in another, and now here and now there, has been especially fierce in Milwaukee politics during the past week. Crippled by insufficient funds for their schools, the people of Milwaukee voted last spring for bonds for school purposes to the amount of \$360,000. Mayor Rose (Democrat) has tried to have this amount reduced to \$120,000, and the financial committee of the city council recommended in the budget a compromise on \$245,000. But nine members of the city council are Socialists, elected as such by the Social-Democratic party, and they have unanimously led the opposition to this arbitrary overriding of the popular vote. When the contest came before the council on the 25th in connection with the budget, Ald. Melms, one of the nine Socialists, moved to give to the schools the full amount of \$360,000 for which they asked, taking \$115,000 off the proposed appropriation of \$475,000 for street improvements in order to do so. He argued that the issue lay between necessary expenses for promotion of education in the interests of citizenship and comparatively unnecessary improvements of street in the interests of investors. In his speech he specified school buildings in labor districts as "barracks," that could not be kept warm, some of them with basement class rooms and some of the latter almost dark; and on the subject of teachers' salaries he declared, in answer to charges of extravagance, that in no city of the

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM. A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

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Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its stronger opponents cannot controvert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

Major J. N. Chapman of Alameda, Cal., surveyor and civil engineer, writes: "Your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism, etc.?' is most excellent. It ought to find its way into the hands of religious people throughout the world. God said 'let there be light'—your pamphlet will spread the light."

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"One might reply, not without reason, that it will not disappear. For, with the transformation of the means of production into collective property, wage-labor will also disappear, and with it the proletariat and the necessity for a certain, statistically ascertained number of women to surrender for money. Prostitution, disappears and monogamy, instead of being one of the elements, at last becomes a reality—for men alone."—Page 81.

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# Social-Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

## THE FARMERS' EDITION.

Watch for the Farmers' Edition of the HERALD week after next. It will not be given up entirely to the farmers, but selected and arranged so as to be just the kind of a setting forth of our ideas that you will want to fall under the eye of your acquaintances. Order a bundle and put them where they will do the most good. By the bundle, 50 cents a hundred; \$4.00 for five hundred; \$6.50 for a thousand.

Socialists in Pittsburg are much interested in a university extension course of lectures at the Carnegie Institute lecture room. Prof. Chas. Zuehlke is in the course and another professor who is rated as a Socialist, Prof. Earl Barnes. During his discourse on Jan. 18, the latter took occasion to say that he "did not need to be converted to Socialism as he was already a believer in that doctrine."

The New World (Catholic) declares that the story started by someone that Lincoln's parents were Catholics is a transparent fraud. The editor says he was brought up in the same locality that Lincoln was born in and that he knows from the common report that Thomas Lincoln was a sort of a Baptist and his wife a Methodist. Both belonged to the despised "poor white" class, he says, and then adds: "After all, why should we be anxious to claim every great man? Why should we claim his parents? Have we not already most of the great names in Christian history? Have we not our share of the great men of the present? What more do we need?"

Bernarr Macfadden, the founder of the physical culture movement that has grown to such proportions and that has revolutionized the old methods of gymnastics, as well as bringing a return of health and vigor to thousands on thousands of people throughout the land, is just now going through a very unpleasant experience.

Several years ago, when the circulation of his magazine, *Physical Culture*, began to grow at a remarkable pace, Macfadden conceived the idea of founding a physical culture city, where physical culturists could take up homes and continue to lead clean physical lives under the inspiration of wholesome surroundings. He located his town near Spotswood, N. J., also removing his printing plant and publication office to the new town. Application was made for the establishment of a post office at the new town, and here the trouble began. For the time being all the mail sent out by the magazine was posted at a little village near by and it so increased the revenue of that office that, under the rules of the postal department, the postmaster's salary was increased from \$400 to \$2,500 a year. Shortly before the time for the establishment of a new post office at Physical Culture city, Macfadden was arrested on a trumped-up charge of publishing an obscene serial in his magazine, and the case is still pending. If the postmaster whose salary raise was in jeopardy had anything to do with the legal prosecution he has gained nothing by the move, as the magazine was moved back to New York, so that he lost the increased business upon which his salary depended. Far from being obscene, the serial complained of sought to arouse disgust at very common practices connected with the capitalistic custom known as sowing wild oats. We advise our readers to purchase a copy of *Physical Culture Magazine* at a news stand and draw their own conclusions as to the work Macfadden is doing for humanity.

The Young People's League of Cleveland is in the midst of its winter lecture course. On the evening of March 4 Max S. Hayes speaks on "The Trade Union movement." The lectures are given at the Goodrich Social Settlement, East Sixth street and St. Clair avenue.

Prof. Noyes of Columbia university has the leading article in the February number of the *Progressive Journal of Education*. The article is entitled "Some Objections to the Industrial Movement." The *Progressive Journal* is published at 180 Washington street, Chicago, at 50c per year.

WATCH FOR THE HERALD FARMER EDITION! Feb. 27.

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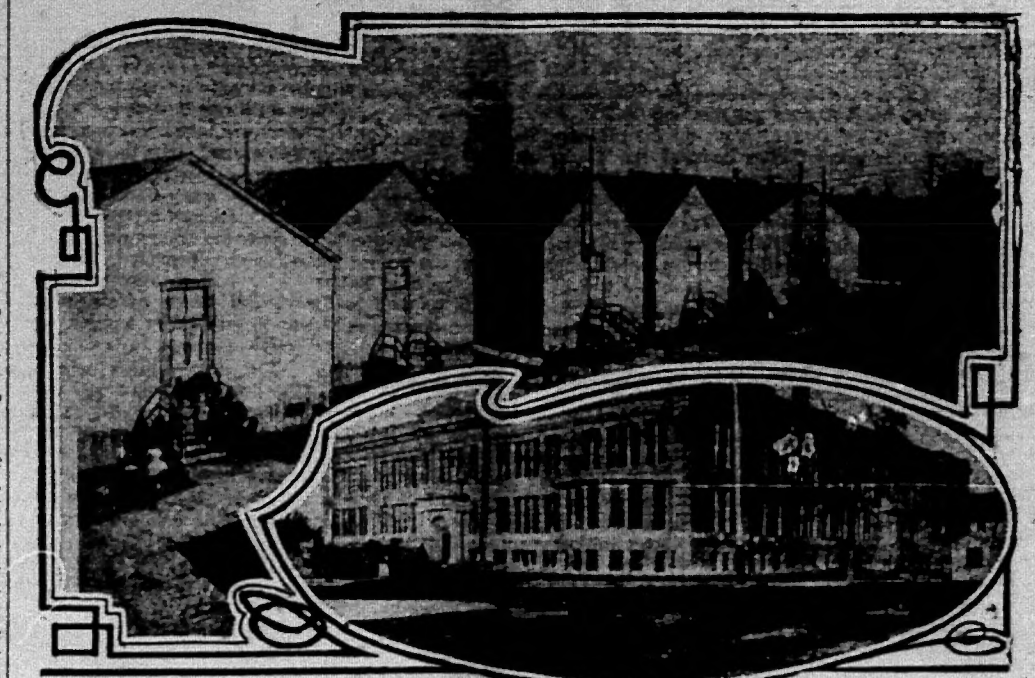
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# THE MILWAUKEE SCHOOL FIGHT



Courtesy Milwaukee Journal

Milwaukee is just now somewhat shaken up by a renewed assault on the public schools by Mayor David S. Rose. Under four Rose administrations the schools were deliberately neglected until the housing and equipment became so inadequate that it has been impossible for an awakened community to catch up even at the present time, and thousands of children still have to go to school in sheds called barracks.

At the last election the people voted for the issuance of \$300,000 of school bonds for the current year to enable the school board to put up more buildings and to acquire needed property for adequate school grounds. Rose's board of estimates reduced this to \$120,000, and when a protest arose in the finance committee, led by Ald. Arnold, a compromise was fixed upon of \$245,000. In the council, Ald. Melms led a brilliant fight on this compromise and sought to amend the budget by replacing the full amount the people had voted for, but the compromise was carried.

The latest move is a veto by the mayor, and next Monday's council meeting will have this latest assault on public education to wrestle with.

Rose's object in crippling the public schools grew out of a politician's desire to make a political tool of the Catholic church, as he figured.

The foregoing illustrations represent two elections, in one of which there are three candidates, and in

the other four. In each case Mr. A is the first choice of a majority of the voters, but is defeated by the vote of the minority, and Mr. B is declared elected.

Showing an election in which there are ten candidates, and one to be elected.

Observe that in the above illustration A and B are the first and second choice of four-fifths or 80 per cent of the voters; but Mr. C is elected because he happened to be first choice on one-fifth or 20 per cent of the voters.

Note here that the will of the majority is defeated in the election of either their first, second, third, fourth or fifth choice of candidates. And Mr. F, who is the sixth choice of the majority, and really would not have been voted for by the majority at all had it not been absolutely necessary to place a number of some kind before each name to prevent the ballots from being thrown out, is declared elected because he happened to be the SECOND CHOICE of a MINORITY!

"Suppose four candidates were being voted on by twelve voters"

Candidates A, B, C, D.  
1st voter ..... 1 2 3 4  
2nd voter ..... 1 2 3 4  
3rd voter ..... 1 2 3 4  
4th voter ..... 1 2 3 4  
5th voter ..... 1 2 3 4  
6th voter ..... 1 2 3 4  
7th voter ..... 1 2 3 4  
Total ..... 7 6 5 4

A Justification.  
[TO THE EDITOR.]  
Comradeship implies obligations, therefore I hasten to defend Comrade Oppenheimer, whose only fault has been the vigorous criticism of certain abuses which are sure to creep in in any growing organization. In the discharge of this duty he has fallen foul of the vulnerable points of certain persons who have considered themselves aggrieved by some of his characterizations. But to the party and the organization of Local New York he has been the man in the right place and at the right time. I wish we had many more such brave spirits and clear heads, and this wish is shared very widely by the comrades here, particularly those known as Comrades Rank and File.

Information.—The struggle would be if an old party administration of a city's affairs did anything else than protect its grafts from the reach of anyone, but those "on the inside."

—We are inclined to regard

ger, had the building condemned by the building inspector and the fire department, and it was continued in use until the new building could be erected, by rendering it measurably safe by the putting up of strong outside wooden stairways, one on each of the four sides of the building, reaching to the third story. At the same time they introduced an ordinance for \$85,000 for a new and modern building, and this was the sum which the new building cost. They also lent their weight to having the public hall of the new school located on the ground floor, and it is the first Milwaukee school to have this feature.

The building has been built upon honor, and it is conceded that the city has received value for every penny expended. Some of the credit for this should go to Socialist School Director Raasch, who selected the inspector for the building. The inspector in question won the praise of the citizens for the unswerving faithfulness of his work in holding the contractors to even the smallest details of the specifications.

It is to be hoped that the day of huddle school buildings in Milwaukee is over.

And certainly the school system in Milwaukee WILL BE PROTECTED FROM THE MACHINATIONS OF A MALODOROUS MAYOR even if the people have to walk rough-shod over the entire opposition.

the Rev. Mr. Stelzle as a smooth gentleman whose regard for the workman must be taken with some grains of allowance. Any information you may send will be filed for future reference.

C. E. Wharton, Ohio.—The Milwaukee county vote for president was as follows: Taft, 28,625; Bryan, 26,000; Debs, 7,495; Chaffin, 1,278; Preston, 57.

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By TEDDY

The *Bakers' Journal*, one of the very best edited trades union papers, has the following to say, which I think is well worthy of circulation among our readers, and husters:

"In the struggle against the 'denseness of the masses' the labor press is our most formidable weapon. Every reader whom we free from the grip of the bourgeois press and win for the press of the wealth producers, is one man less in the army of the enemy, is a conscious fighter more within the ranks of the army of the proletariat, conscious of the aims and purposes of the struggle. For these reasons it is the duty of every comrade to work unceasingly for the press of labor just as much as his being a member of his class organization, and his taking part in the economic and political struggles of awakening labor. The struggle for our press is an important part of our class struggle."

He who regularly pays the dues to the union of his craft and the local organization of his party, and on election day never fails to vote the ticket of his class, can as yet not be fully our comrade in the gigantic struggle of capital and labor, if day by day he permits the poisoned tools of the class of the idlers to destroy or cripple his intellect. The labor press furnishes the strong bonds of a closer communion. The labor press enables us every day to think, to feel, to fight with the proletariat of all lands. If we want to gather the forces of all labor into an invincible phalanx, and educate each and every one of the toilers to a clear recognition of our final aims and the way to accomplish them for the redemption of our class, and with it for all mankind, we must work incessantly to spread the labor press."

"MAKING GOOD."

Comrade Collier of California does not believe in knocking down two out of three. His aim is to put down all he sees, and he does it nearly every time. Five Heralds a week for one year, the Walhrich (German) six months, and a book order for one seventy-five." Such orders keep the cold weather from bringing on its natural sting.

Here is another, C. L. Field of Alabama. His literature order of three dollars and fifty cents is for the stuff that makes the plutocrats sit up and take notice.

Will someone who knows please arise and say what has become of some of our old Herald workers?

Renewals received from Koenig, Geis, Zophy, Krause and Bessenar of Wisconsin, Luther of New York, Webster of Minnesota, Babcock of California, Etzell of Canada, and our regular big army in Milwaukee.

Following are some of the hustling sub-card champs: Shaw of Washington, Maki of Michigan, McGready of Pennsylvania, Goebel of New Jersey, Nolan of California and Benthall of Iowa.

Here are a number who want to know the reason why; and will try the Social-Democratic Herald to find out: Miller of Michigan; Warner of Minnesota; Abrahams of Michigan; Rust of Oklahoma; Schmidt of Washington; Teyler of Wisconsin; and Crandall of New York.

And still the Chicago Daily Socialist guides some more this way.

Comrade Peterson of Massachusetts, wants all his neighbors to read the Herald. With this idea in view he lands them one at a time.

We now find Comrade Kearney of Minnesota on the full sheet brigade having filled every line on one of our sub blanks we sent him. It did not take him very long either.

The following maxim of "making hay while the sun shines," can easily be applied to our Comrade Bendlin of Washington. Seven

the Rev. Mr. Stelzle as a smooth gentleman whose regard for the workman must be taken with some grains of allowance. Any information you may send will be filed for future reference.

C. E. Wharton, Ohio.—The Milwaukee county vote for president was as follows: Taft, 28,625; Bryan, 26,000; Debs, 7,495; Chaffin, 1,278; Preston, 57.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

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COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

**THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY**  
By ARTHUR LORIA. Translated by Lindley H. Keedy, and pages—price \$1.50, postpaid.  
The book is, on the whole, one of the best popular introductions to the fundamental Socialist principles of historical materialism or economic determinism. It is divided into three parts: (1) The Economic Foundations of Society; (2) The Economic Foundations of the Law; (3) The Economic Foundations of the State. The conclusion, summed up in one sentence by the author, is that "material, law and politics are the effects, and not the causes, of economic conditions."

**WHAT'S SO AND WHAT ISN'T**  
By JOHN M. WORK.  
Price 50c



# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

**HEADQUARTERS—316 STATE ST.**  
**TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742**

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Free Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

**OFFICERS:**  
 Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 316 State St.  
 Recording Secretary—FREDERICK BEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
 Secretary—EDUARD BRODIE, 106 Eighteenth St.  
 Treasurer—M. WISENPLUR, 1377 Louis Ave.  
 Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 316 State St.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:** William Griebelin, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, Charles E. Joske, John Rader, Edward Beschberger.

**LABEL SECTION:** Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 316 State St. Sec. Frank J. Victoria, St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop. Chairman, Frank E. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.

**BUILDING TRADES SECTION:** Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 316 State St. Sec. R. F. Seeger, 316 Seventeenth St. R. (Chartered by A. P. of L. Building Trades Dept.)

**THE UNION LABEL** continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

## Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

**Al. F. Baganz** HOT AND COLD BATHS  
 A Good Line of Fine CIGARS  
**SHAVING PARLOR**  
 1002 Kinnickinnic Ave.—Cor. Lincoln

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 FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS  
 677 E. Water St.  
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**J. N. GAUER**  
 SHAVING PARLOR  
 605 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE  
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**H. KUHN'S** BARBER SHOP  
 First-Class Work Guaranteed.  
 452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

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 Fine Line of Union Cigars

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**UNION MADE**  
 Gerhard Suspender  
 Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Workmanship. Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders.  
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**F. TEWS** OYSTERS, CRAB FISH  
 Phone No. 317  
 671 FIRST AVE. 317

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

Twenty-five thousand hatters have been locked out. By one order one hundred thousand or more persons have been deprived of work and of the means of livelihood.

They are said to have the right to life. But that's a joke. They have the right to sit down and starve, to go forth and beg, or to wander over the earth in search of work.

It is winter. The now is here. The days and nights are bitter cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters are locked out.

Over the factory door the bosses have written: "We don't patronize Union Labor."

For a year now times have been hard. All workers have been much unemployed. Winter is now here. Fires must be kept up. Children must have shoes. The days are cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters are locked out.

Suppose the workers of New York city should start up Fifth avenue and pull down the palaces which shelter one hundred thousand people. That would be violence.

Suppose the hatters should take possession of the factories and insist upon the right to work. That would be violence.

Suppose Samuel Gompers said

**JOE BECKER**

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**KONRAD & BAUMANN**  
 DEALERS IN  
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 FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
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**H. F. STEINERT**  
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 Prescriptions Carefully Compounded  
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**ATTENTION**  
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**Clearing Sale of Union-Made Clothing**  
 AT  
**LEOPOLD HIRSCH**  
 (Union Clothing)  
 COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS

**All of Our Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits Marked Down to the Lowest Notch...**  
 TO MAKE THEM MOVE  
**SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY**  
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**ADVERTISE SMALL WHY**  
 LUDWIG BERG

that hereafter Union Labor would not patronize non-union hatters. That would be a boycott and a penitentiary offense.

But in a committee room in a big hotel the Hatters' Association sits comfortably and says: "We do not patronize Union Labor. We have locked out twenty-five thousand men, and starvation will bring them to terms." That is law and order.

Let any man restrain trade and he will be crushed. The militia, the police, the private detectives, the judiciary, and the whole power of the government will immediately bear down and annihilate him.

Let any man restrain trade, lock out from livelihood men, women and children, force them to slow starvation, and the militia, the police, and the judiciary will stand by and enforce the sentence.

If starving workmen come out of their cabins to talk, to protest or to denounce, they would be seized and cast into prison.

Deprive the Butterick company of the sale of its miserable fashion plates, deprive the Buck Stove company of the sale of its stoves, and you will face prison.

Deprive men of their labor, lock them out from their means of livelihood, condemn them and their families to starvation, and the government with all its immense power will sustain the boycott.

God pity the poor! It is winter. The snow is on the ground. The nights are cold, and twenty-five thousand hatters, with their wives and babes are locked out.—Robert Hunter.

## THEY NEED A UNION.

The teaching force is so poorly paid in America that we cannot expect to get a very high class of men and women, taking them as a whole.

The average pay is \$55 monthly for men and \$42 monthly for women. The average length of service is less than four years. Many of the teachers are not properly trained and a very large proportion of them never go through their normal school. The consequence of the existing condition is that we have a poorly trained, poorly paid, short-serviced corps of teachers, on whom we rely to relieve the country of ignorance. It has been well said that the teachers are suffering from dry rot, inasmuch as they leave their schools when they enter the classroom.—G. Stanley Hall, Clark University.

**UNCLE SAM AS EMPLOYER.**  
 In the last year the only employer who has improved conditions for the employees has been Uncle Sam. Not only have many of the post office workers had their wages raised, but it is proposed to increase the annual vacation of two weeks to one month. This sort of treatment shows why the post office does not make profits like Standard Oil. Still the cause for the annual deficit is not to be explained on these grounds. If the enormous payments which the railroads' senators secure for their companies for transporting the mails were reduced to a fair basis the deficit would disappear.—Ex.

**EMPLOYERS WARNED.**  
 A note of warning was sounded at the banquet of the Metal Trades and Founders' association in the Hotel Pfister last evening in connection with employers' liability legislation by Judge Paul Carpenter. He declared the trend of legislation to be to eliminate the

**Free School Lectures.**  
 Given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors.  
 No charges or collections—Children not admitted—Lectures begin at 8 o'clock.

**Travel Lectures.**  
 Illustrated with colored slides by Rev. Charles A. Paine.

**Monday, March 8—"Syria and Palestine, Damascus, Baalbek, Galilee, Jerusalem,"** Tenth District school No. 1, Lloyd and Thirteenth streets; Twelfth street or North avenue car lines.

**Tuesday, March 9—"Greece and the Islands of the Mediterranean,"** Twenty-first District school No. 2, Ninth and Ring streets; Eighth street car line.

**Wednesday, March 10—"Rome—The Eternal City,"** Twenty-first District school No. 3, Fraternity street and Concordia avenue; Holston street car line.

**Thursday, March 11—"Alaska and the Klondike,"** Eighth District school No. 2, Bartlett street and Lincoln avenue; Oakland avenue car line.

**Friday, March 12—"Famous Cities of Italy,"** Seventeenth District school No. 1, Dover street, west of Kinnickinnic avenue; Delaware avenue or Howell avenue car lines.

**Saturday, March 13—"Hawaii,"** Twenty-third District school No. 1, Sixteenth avenue and Mineral street; National avenue or Greenfield avenue car lines.

**Monday, March 15—"Egypt and the Nile,"** Nineteenth District school No. 2, Thirty-seventh and Walnut streets; Vliet of Walnut street car line.

**Tuesday, March 16—"Prussia and the Netherlands,"** Sixth District school No. 1, Third and Galea streets; Third or Walnut street car line.

**Wednesday, March 17—"Switzerland and the Rhine,"** Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets; All South side car lines pass Park street.

**Thursday, March 18—"The Romance of Scotland,"** Eighth District school No. 1, Mineral street and Seventh avenue; National avenue or Washington street car lines.

**Friday, March 19—"London and the British Isles,"** Twelfth District school No. 2, Mount street, north of Lincoln avenue; Delaware avenue car line.

**Saturday, March 20—"Constantinople,"** South Division High school,

# Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Organized labor get on in line."

technical defensive grounds of the employers, and if they did not wake up to the situation that confronted them they would be in a bad way. His remedy was in the appointment of a commission of men of integrity and practical ability, who were disinterested, to make a thorough investigation of conditions existing in the state under which employees of large manufacturing concerns, as well as other branches of industry, work. With this report as a guide, he advocated the framing up of a law to cover the subject of employers' liability and employees' compensation.—City paper.

**Plenty Makes Us Poor.**  
 "The civilized state turns every vice, which barbarism practices in a simple way, into a complex, ambiguous, equivocal and hypocritical form. It moves in a vicious circle, in the contradictions which it eternally reproduces without being able to remove them, so that it ever accomplishes the very reverse of that which it really does or pretends to aim at; for instance, that in civilization poverty is born of plenty.—Fourier.

## OUR UNION DIRECTORY

In the following list name and number of the union, the name and address given is that of the union's secretary. These secretaries are hereby authorized to sign for the Federated Trades Council at all times kept informed of the union's affairs, and to act as secretary of the council at all meetings of the council.

**FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE**, 316 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
**BUILDING TRADES SECTION** of the Federated Trades Council—2d and 4th Thursdays, 316 State St. Chairman, James Daley; Secretary, Fred E. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.

**LABEL SECTION** of the Federated Trades Council—2d and 4th Thursdays, 316 State St. Chairman, E. J. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.; Secretary, Fred E. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.

**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL**, 2d Thursday, 118 State St. Richard Vogt, 714 11th St.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL NO. 22 (I. T. U.)**, 2d Sunday, 2nd Floor, 215 Marquette Bldg.  
**TYPOGRAPHICAL NO. 10 (I. T. U.)**, 4th Sunday, 2nd Floor, 215 Marquette Bldg.

**STENOGRAPHERS NO. 90 (S. and E. U.)**, 4th Sunday, 2nd Floor, 215 Marquette Bldg.  
**STENOGRAPHERS NO. 7 (I. P. P. and A. U.)**, 2d Tuesday, Jacob's hall, R. W. Vogel, 889 25th St.

**PRESSMEN NO. 22 (I. P. P. and A. U.)**, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 307 4th St. George Schumann, 675 Lombard St.

**MEN NO. 27 (I. P. P. and A. U.)**, 1st Friday, Jacob's hall, State and 3d St. R. J. E. Bookbinder, 48 (I. B. R. E.)

**BOOKBINDERS NO. 48 (I. B. R. E.)**, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Free Gemeinde hall, 316 State St.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS NO. 12 (I. P. E. U.)**, 4th Friday, 276 6th St. Fred W. Reicher, 681 9th St.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL**, 1st State St. 4th Wednesday, 170 (C. and S. W. U.)—Every Friday, Wisconsin hall, 1255 and Lee Sts. Otto Opeta, 417 Broadway.

**SHOE CUTTERS NO. 81 (C. and S. W. U.)**, 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Reservoir st. and 2d St. Jan. Geisler, 144 Lloyd St.

**CARPENTERS' District Council (U. B. of C.)**, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 State St.

**CARPENTERS NO. 222—Every Monday, 889 Chestnut st. 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 316 State St.**

**CARPENTERS NO. 1063 (Initiators)—2d and 4th Saturdays, 825 Chestnut st. Julius Schirack, 782 4th St.**

**CARPENTERS NO. 1417—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 9th and Greenfield aces. John Schallitz, 569 5th St.**

**CARPENTERS NO. 1019 (Initiators)—2d and 4th Fridays, Vine and 13th Sts. Ad. Hink, 1032 13th St.**

**CARPENTERS NO. 1546—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1432 Green Bay Ave. Aug. L. Popp, 154 7th St.**

**CARPENTERS NO. 1748—Every Friday, North av. and 31st st. Wm. Griebelin, 316 State St.**

**GARMENT WORKERS' District Council** No. 14—1st Saturday, 218 State St. L. C. Rillerbeck, 1009 14th St.

**GARMENT WORKERS NO. 71 (U. G. W. of N. A.)**, 1st and 3d Fridays, 218 State St. Marie Welcher, 325 16th St.

**GARMENT WORKERS NO. 281—2d and 4th Fridays, Vine and 13th Sts. Ad. Hink, 1032 13th St.**

**CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS NO. 125 (U. G. W. of N. A.)**, 1st and 3d Fridays, Harmon hall, 7th and Harmon. Frank Trech, 25 State St.

**MACHINISTS' District Board, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)**—1st Saturday, 906 National av. Machine No. 46—1st and 3d Fridays, 286 Greenlvy, Osea, Palm, 415 Grand av.

**MACHINISTS NO. 144 (I. A. of M.)**, 1st and 3d Fridays, 286 Greenlvy, Osea, Palm, 415 Grand av.

**MACHINISTS NO. 156—2d and 4th Fridays, 1432 Green Bay Ave. Aug. L. Popp, 154 7th St.**

**MACHINISTS NO. 1748—Every Friday, North av. and 31st st. Wm. Griebelin, 316 State St.**

**MACHINISTS' District Board, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)**—1st Saturday, 906 National av. Machine No. 46—1st and 3d Fridays, 286 Greenlvy, Osea, Palm, 415 Grand av.

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**MACHINISTS NO. 1748—Every Friday, North av. and 31st st. Wm. Griebelin, 316 State St.**

**MACHINISTS' District Council, No. 9 (B. of P. D. and P. A.)**—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 218 State St. Thomas Gaynor, 328 12th St.

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## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

### GENERAL OFFICERS

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 316 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. Treas., 689 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

WILLIAM HAMANN, 409 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
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# The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co.

TRY A LOAD OF OUR  
**MAPLE**  
Flooring Clippings  
**AT \$4.00**

PHONE WEST 748  
The Load Is Equal  
In Bulk to TWO  
TONS OF COAL.  
DELIVERED BY UNION  
TEAMSTERS

## Wisconsin State Organization Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

**GREAT WORK.**—Nothing is too good for the Wisconsin forces to tackle. We went after the "little giant," Walter Thomas Mills, and got him. He is to give us fifteen dates in Wisconsin this spring. Fifteen local must get busy if they want him.

**STILL THEY COME.**—We have broken into Burnett county. For the first time in the history of our movement there is to be a Socialist meeting held in Burnett county. Comrade at Grantsburg have arranged for Comrade W. A. Jacobs to speak there on Monday, March 1st. Comrade Hallen writes that they are mighty glad to get the opportunity to hear a Socialist speaker. One of the farmer comrades agrees to meet the speaker at Milltown and drive him over to Grantsburg.

**ABBOTSFORD.**—Comrade Sprague is determined to keep the music humming at Abbottsford. He has arranged for Comrade W. A. Jacobs to speak here on Wednesday, Feb. 17. He is determined to keep the movement going.

**MARSHFIELD.**—Comrade Wolterson called at the headquarters in Milwaukee recently and tells us that it is wonderful to see the way the young men are coming out for Socialism. He believes a strong organization can be built up in Marshfield.

**COMRADE THOMAS.**—This week our state secretary, Comrade E. H. Thomas goes forth for the first time to deliver some lectures under the auspices of the local Socialists. She speaks at Fond du Lac on Wednesday, Feb. 10; Appleton, Thursday, Feb. 11; Manitowish, Saturday night, Feb. 12; Two Rivers on Sunday, Feb. 14. Her subject is: "When Will the Revolution Come?" Comrade Thomas expects to make another trip later and visit the locals in the central and northern parts of the state.

**WAUKESHA.**—If we cannot get them in one way, we will in another. Our lecture course in Waukesha so far has not been very well attended, but the comrades are sticking bravely to it. Comrade W. R. Gaylord spoke last Sunday afternoon on the course. Meanwhile, however, interest has been stirred up in a new direction. Rev. Corey, the pastor of the First Congregational church, arranged to have Comrade Thompson speak in his pulpit on "Christ and the Working Man." As a result one of the leading employers and some other

## TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

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WANTED—You to drink our Soda and other Carbonated Water and Iron Brs. our specialty. Manufactured by J. R. REITER, 106 Jackson St. Phone connection.

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WANTED—To do addressing for societies, organizations, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO.**, 444 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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WANTED—Orders for limitation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 444 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WANTED**  
WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

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# Harnessing Milwaukee River!

We give herewith a map showing the drainage area of the Milwaukee river and its branches, comprising the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, with considerable of Washington, Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties.

Its rise is in the northwest portion of this area and is eight miles south of Lake Winnebago. This area is about 100 miles long. The total area drained is 840 square miles.

The average rainfall on 840 square miles if properly conserved, will maintain a stream great enough to light our city and an abundance to spare, provided there be fall enough, which is more than five feet per mile—far greater than the average river fall. This fact together with its strategic location should make its many water powers unusually valuable. The total fall therefore is 500 feet, which is quite uniformly distributed. Of course it requires numerous dams to utilize the entire fall, which is now impracticable since we have learned to convert the water power into electric power which is transportable with so trifling a loss. It is therefore possible to utilize the weight of all that water in Milwaukee and such other places as may be determined. Fully 100 feet

of this fall has never been developed at all and a large part of that which has been developed is at present unused, while several dams in use are greatly in need of repair.

This great and valuable source of power has been neglected for three reasons principally. First, because of its not being available where wanted, as explained above. This cause is now removed. Second, the cheapness of fuel. Now after many years of waste and "private" monopoly of the coal, this cause is removed. Third, the waste of water

when there is abundance and a shortage when there is a dearth of rain fall. For instance, one dam at West Bend runs a large flour mill and lights the city, exactly the same power as we have here at our stone dam above Racine street bridge (and do not use), but they keep a steam engine to use when water is too low. This would not be necessary if so much water was not allowed to run over the dam when it comes down the river faster than it can be used.

It can be seen by this map that there are numerous lakes, besides many low places of no value not shown, where the "flood waters" can be dammed and held in storage during times of surplus, much the same as our reservoir in Kilbourn park. The pumps at the lake may stop work for quite a while without inconvenience to the people. These "flood water reservoirs" are used to maintain an even flow continuously. It is artificial, but practicable. Naturally the forests absorbed much of this "flood water," so that what comes down in a rush after a heavy rain or snow fall, used to take weeks to percolate through the hills and maintain the river more evenly. It is the mission of the forester to "afforest" all the land, not particularly adapt-

# Return Your Carnival Tickets

was the amount of personal property. Of course this is only one example that the comrades have discovered and they propose to keep after these folks and make a thorough investigation. What they discover they propose to blaze forth in the spring campaign.

Oh! The Social-Democrats are very annoying people, not only in Milwaukee and Manitowish, but wherever they are.

The Town Clerk above referred to is said to be a great hater of Socialists. The comrades now understand why.

**OGEMA.**—Comrade Swanson writes that he would like very much to have a Socialist speaker there and if it cannot be arranged now he begs us not to forget them in the future. "I should like to see all of the Socialists of this vicinity get together once, just to see how they would look. I know there were at least sixteen votes for Debs here last fall."

**GASLYN.**—We have discovered another comrade in Burnett County. Twelve miles northwest of Spooner, and that many miles off the railroad, lives Comrade Wadleigh. He received one of our circular letters the other day and writes that he is anxious to join the party and would like to see his neighbors aroused to the value of Socialism. Well, Comrade, we will be there with the goods.

**EPHRAIM.**—In the very most northerly point of Door county is the little settlement of Ephraim. Socialism has penetrated there also. Comrade Larson writes that he would like to get some literature on Socialism and would like to have some lectures there. He says he believes a local of the party could be organized, if some work could be done in that section. Verily, the light is spreading everywhere.

**RACINE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.**—The Co-operative Society at Racine is making good. It has now been running several years and every year it gains in members and in success. Comrade Nielsen has

1909 Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported	\$172.50
A. J. Stuckert	1.50
Philip Greenberg	1.50
John Du Bruc	1.50
Emil Baker	1.50
Chas. V. Schmidt	1.50
Peter Kuenre	1.50
Ed. Blankenheim	1.50
Wm. Krahn	1.00
R. Janoschka	1.50
Louis Baier	1.50
N. Blumberg	5.00
Frank Vilek	1.50
Jacob Grob	1.50
Thos. Klammer	1.50
Paul Schmidt	1.50
Wm. Coleman	1.50
Rud. Schneider	1.50
Edward Buer	1.50
J. Brey	1.00
Jos. Gillett	1.00
John Benserman	1.50
Emil Brodke	1.50
Oscar Traczewitz	1.50
Otto F. Horn	1.00
Dell Eddy	1.50
Louis F. Grobe	1.50
Wm. Haeger	1.00
Paul Matke	1.00
Joe Zack	1.00
Alb. Muchlenberg	1.50
L. H. Kressio	9.00
Otto Wantin	1.50
M. H.	50
H. F. Schmidt	1.50
Alb. Bensch	1.50
G. Kirehnor	3.00
Carl Neubold	50
Geo. Knoch	50
John Rader	1.50
Wm. Kastrow	1.00
Ed. Berner	1.50
Joe Doerffer	1.50
Martin Weber	1.00
Office cash sale	20.50
Wm. Haman	1.50
Fred Nummer	1.50
Ernst Klitzke	1.50
Gust Erath	1.50
Peter Schaffner	17.00
Dr. G. A. Hipke	2.00
R. St. Clair	1.50
L. Brodke	1.00
Gust. Frederich	1.50
C. W. ...	1.50
Faul Langheinrich	1.50
H. Weiskopf	1.50
R. Loeschman	1.50
Carl Malewsky	1.50
Tickets sold at stores	50.00
P. J.	1.50
Fred Bunkfeldt	1.50
Joe Buchel	1.50
And. Haeft	1.50
Frank Boranowski	1.50
E. F. Andree	1.50
J. Felske	1.50
M. H.	2.00
Max Binner	1.50
Fred. Binner	50
Hugo Peterson	1.50
J. C. Kramer	1.00
Nie. Dingfelder	1.00

Branch Meetings Next Week.

**SUNDAY.**  
Bohemian Branch, Bohemian hall, 652 Twelfth street.

**MONDAY.**  
Temih Ward Branch, Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth street and North. South Side Young People's Socialist League, 535 Orchard street.

**TUESDAY.**  
South Side Women's Branch, Korsch hall, 651 Greenfield avenue.

**WEDNESDAY.**  
First Ward Branch, 842 Arlington Place.  
Town of Lake Branch, No. 2, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

**THURSDAY.**  
S.D. Coming Nation Club, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.  
The Croatian Workingmen's Educational and Political Society, 164 Reed street.

**FRIDAY.**  
Ninth Ward Branch, Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.  
Fifth Ward Branch, 382 Washington street.

**SATURDAY.**  
Jewish Branch, 227 Fourth street.  
Town of Milwaukee Branch, Nash and Teutonia avenues.

# SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

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ed for tillage and supplement this natural process by the "flood water reservoirs" just referred to. The reasons for restoring the natural conditions are: (1) there is an atmosphere over land surrounded by forest that is extremely valuable to agriculture and humanity, and as the trees attain to certain sizes they may be cut for lumber as others are grown to take their places. This timber is more valuable than ordinary farm products, so the conservation of the water flow benefits the farmer incidentally while the value afforded to the state would exceed the cost by very great proportions. The irregular flow has been the factor which has defeated the demand for water traffic also. It is naturally the state's business to look after those resources, but our legislators have not been trained to that way of figuring. They are now quite busily engaged in considering special legislation which will enable "thrifty individuals" to live on or by the manipulation of the "state's assets." Their paid attorneys explain how the state constitution does not permit it to execute any internal improvements. According "to law" the state has not that right, but according to "moral equity" it has. Yet according to law as interpreted by these worshippers of precedent, the state (being sovereign) can give power which it hasn't got, to a corporation within its own domain. The writer has been looking for an abstract of such a title in order to trace the transfers, but has not found it. Explanations from courts of authority seem to have left no room for common sense. However, be that as it may. If a corporation may take from the state what the state does not possess, why cannot Milwaukee, being a corporation, appropriate the Milwaukee river utility as well as the Beggs-Swenson combine can the Wisconsin river. Why should financiers who wedge themselves in between necessity and the people, to exact ransom, be able to "pay for" such interpretation of a bungling constitution?

Milwaukee, C. D. W.

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## Receipt Books

of smaller size, 50 blanks in a book. Price 10c, postpaid.

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bearing the union label: Good for four players, 80 hands. Price 15c per dozen, \$1.00 per hundred, if called for; if sent by mail, 20c per dozen, \$1.30 per hundred.

## Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

342-344-346 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin



## Milwaukee County Organization Department

Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Comrade Lorber, of Cleveland, will deliver two lectures under the auspices of the Jewish Agitation Bureau on Sunday and Monday evenings, February 14 and 15, at Koppel's hall, 460 Sixth street. The lectures will be in Yiddish and the subjects are "Trades Unions and Socialism" and "The Class Struggle." All Jewish comrades are urged to attend.

Don't forget to attend the lecture of Senator W. R. Gaylord tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, February 14, at 2:45 P. M., at L. Meier's hall, corner of Muskego avenue and Mitchell st., under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Educational Society, S. D. P. Comrade Gaylord's subject will be "Man and Tools." Come and listen to a live subject. Bring the ladies. Admission free. Everybody welcome. Discussion after the lecture.

A referendum for the nomination of candidates for alderman-at-large and school directors has been sent out from headquarters. Comrades are requested to see that their votes are registered as soon as possible with their respective ward secretaries in order that the referendum may be returned to headquarters not later than February 23.

The South Side comrades are beginning to enter with spirit into the proposition of organizing the Young Peoples' Socialist League of the South Side. Several of the comrades and some of the branches have taken action looking toward the furtherance of this work, and we expect very soon to be able to report a live, hustling branch of the Young Peoples' organization for the South Side.

Comrade Armin Loewy, the organizer of the Hungarian Branch, has been doing some splendid agitation work in his effort to get the Hungarian comrades together in this city. A good, live branch has been organized and agitation meetings are being held frequently, with splendid success.

The organizer is prepared to extend special help to branches in need of his services, and will be glad to hear from the secretaries of such branches fixing a date, if possible, when he can call and help them along in their work. The organizer has prepared addresses of educational value on various subjects of interest not only to Socialists but others as well. If desirable he will be pleased to prepare lectures on special subjects if given sufficient notice to prepare same. Some of the branches are entering into the educational work with considerable vim, and the organizer is giving them assistance toward getting up musical and literary programs for such occasions. Now, comrades, wake up, and make your meetings interesting and worth while. In this way complaints about small attendance will soon be things of the past.

Comrade Brown's subject for tomorrow (Sunday) night's lecture at the Jefferson Studio, 538 Jefferson street, will be one of special interest to Socialists, namely, "The Life of Karl Marx." This subject, together with Comrade Brown's well-known ability as a lecturer, should call out the largest house of the series. The musical program will consist of three piano solos by Miss Paul. This part of the program is always very much enjoyed by the audience. If you have not been attending these lectures, this would be a good time to begin.

If you are acquainted with any young people from the ages of 16 to 25 whom you think would be desirable as members of the Young Peoples' Socialist League, we would be glad to have you turn in their names to us and we will send them special invitations to attend meetings of the league. By doing this you can help materially in the work of building up this organization. Don't forget that every young man over 17 years of age who is enrolled in the movement today will be a voter in 1912—and a Social-Democratic voter, which is the important thing.

Some of the unions are making requests for speakers at their meetings. The organizer will be pleased to help all unions desiring this kind of service. Speakers in several languages are prepared to deliver lectures on Socialism and kindred subjects when requested. This is an opportunity for progressive trades union men to educate the members of their unions along the lines of economic advancement.

## Amusement Bulletin.

The annual prize schafskopf tournament of Branch 9 will be held at Echlin Park hall, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. A social will follow the tournament. Admission 15 cts. Make it a point to attend.

Sunday, February 28, the 19th Ward Branch will hold a prize schafskopf tournament at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue. You can get in the game for 50 cents, and you stand a show of walking away with one of the several valuable prizes that will be distributed to winners.

On Saturday evening, March 20, the Norwatts Singing Society will hold its concert at Wedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue. If you enjoy good music, it will pay you to take in this entertainment.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, March 21, the South Side Educational Club will give its first grand prize cinch and schafskopf tournament and social at South Side Turner hall. The play will start promptly at 3 o'clock. The price of admission is 15 cents; after 6 o'clock 35 cents.

The Jewish Section of the Social-

Democratic Party will give an entertainment at Narden Maennerchor hall, 417 and 419 Ninth street, between Winnebago and Villet streets, tonight. All Jewish comrades should attend and help make the entertainment a success.

Branch 16 will hold a dancing party at Fenski's hall, 20th and Clybourn streets, the coming Wednesday evening, February 17. The committee in charge of the arrangements promise a good time to all attending. Admission, 25 cents a couple.

The Eleventh Ward Branch has arranged for a prize cinch and schafskopf tournament to be held at L. Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, Friday evening, February 20. Ten prizes will be distributed amongst the winners. Admission in cents. Social will follow the tournament. Said branch has also arranged for a grand monster prize schafskopf tournament to be held at H. Schmidt's hall, corner of 21st avenue and Rogers street, Sunday afternoon, March 7, at 3 P. M., sharp. Fifty dollars in prizes, twenty-five dollars of which will be in cash. Watch these columns for further particulars. Admission 50 cents, including refreshments.

## Milwaukee County Campaign Fund.

G. Moerschel	\$ 5.00
J. Rummel	10.00
John Nassmann	10.00
H. Ries	10.00
Fred F. Petersen	25
M. Weissenhuh	1.00
Martin Getzke	1.00
Geo. Lammer	5.00
H. Hamann	1.00
Fifty per cent National Camp	
F. R. E.	5.50
Singing Society Vorwaerts	20.00
Branch to literature	6.00
T. T.	50
David White	50
Henry T. Schmidt	1.00
Max Elsen	50
W. F. D.	50
P. B.	25
A. J. W.	25
Henry Zickuhr	25
Hans Huber	25
23d Ward Branch literature	25.00
John Doerfler	1.00
Danish Br. membership book	50
Borchert Bros.	50
Second Ward Branch literature	7.70
Chas. Klopft, collection globe	3.57
Chas. Zainer	1.00
John Langhammer	15
Little Zepp	1.00
W. G. M.	1.00
H. G. M.	50
Herm. Miller	50
J. K.	50
Louis Arnold	1.00
C. F. Dittman	25
Goodman Bros.	25
Carl Biersach	25
Chas. Vogel	1.50

**West Side Debs Tickets.**

Edw. Nickel	\$ .20
Hy. Gallan	.50
J. Cambier	1.00
E. Drews	1.00
Jos. Szajkowski	.50
P. Dettman	.50
Fred Wall	1.00
C. Kranz	1.00
J. Lambrecht	1.00
Chas. Mueller	1.00
H. F. W.	.10
F. Bunkfeldt	1.00
J. Jung	1.00

Comrade Emil Seidel will hold a lecture before the Hungarian Branch of the Social-Democratic party, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 p. m., at the Headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

Comrade Seidel's subject is, "Free Love." All comrades are cordially invited to attend.

## Notice.

Owing to the conflicting dates with the Ninth Ward Branch, the Twenty-second Ward Branch has changed the date for its schafskopf tournament from Feb. 14 to March 14, 1909.

## Remove the Load!

"A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise was sitting a lot of Monopoles. The crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. They stayed so long and discussed so long that the people fairly created them into a Legislature."

"Then they called in a lot more men, called 'Political Economists' who decided that the man and always been so crushed; it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him."

"Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would."

"Next, chairs were endorsed in unrelenting to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too much reproduction on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking."

"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be moved before the stink could be taken off; finally, that his heart could be got right; he need not have the weight taken off at all."

"And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, and for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was."

"Finally, a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free.'"

"That man was a Socialist."

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist maker. You can use it to do big things in education. It has already run through four editions. This edition, 15 cents a copy.

## Socialists in Action

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISORS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Frank Rosen, Ninth District (9th ward); George Mensing, Tenth District (10th ward); James Sheehan, Eleventh District (11th ward); George Moschel, Twelfth District (12th and 13th wards); Arthur Urbanek, Fifteenth District (15th ward, Towns of Granville and Milwaukee and Villages of East Milwaukee, North Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay); Charles E. Jeske, Sixteenth District (16th ward).

At the meeting of the county board the committee recommended the resolution to oppose putting the house of correction under state contract. Supervisor Bell moved to lay the resolution over for two weeks.

Jeske: East and West side Citizens' Leagues adopted resolutions to place the house of correction under state contract. We know what is best for the interests of the county, and if this bill is introduced in the legislature, our opinion will influence the passing of such a law.

Sheehan: In favor of adoption now; two years ago they passed a measure over our heads, and we should go on record to give our legislative committee a chance to show what the opinion of this board is.

The resolution was adopted. Sheehan (S.-D.) introduced a resolution to investigate who is custodian for the books and other property belonging to the county; he argued: "If the county clerk is responsible there is someone who can be held responsible. Now we find they have machines in their private office, but there is no list to tell which property belongs to the county. If I were to ask how much property this county owns, nobody could answer it."

Resolution adopted. Supervisor Urbanek (S.-D.) introduced the following resolution: WHEREAS, Public policy demands that the people, especially those known as wage workers, be given all possible encouragement and support in their efforts to improve the status of their citizenship, a chief means toward which improvement is being accomplished through the union label, and

WHEREAS, The first protest against unclean conditions and a degrading low scale of wages in the bakeries of Milwaukee came through the organization of a Bakers' union, while the efforts of the organized bakery workers since have been in the interests of improved citizenship and cleaner bread for the people; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the sheriff of Milwaukee county and all other county officials who are or may be obliged to buy bread in large amounts be and they are hereby directed to hereafter buy none but union label bread.

Supervisor Fischer moved to refer to the committee and district attorney.

**Next Year's Carnival.**

The success of the last Social-Democratic carnival was such that already there is speculation about the one that will be given next year. The Auditorium will be secured, if possible, and that means a bigger one than we used to have in the old exposition. The Hippodrome is really too small for such an affair as the party gives. This was manifest on Saturday night. Still the sight presented was beautiful and also funny, for the comic masks were droll enough. It is early yet to estimate the profits for the party.

Town of Lake Branch No. 3 will give a schafskopf tournament and dance tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon and evening, at Huelsbeck's hall, end of Howell avenue car line. Admission, 25 cents.

## A WARNING.

Many of the newspapers of the state are publishing the stereotyped plate matter that is being sent out by the paid attorneys of the municipal monopolies on public ownership.

These articles are written against municipal ownership. They purport to be reports from different cities where municipal ownership has been a "dismal and horrible failure."

Many, if not all of these reports are either misrepresentations or absolute lies. In case any of the comrades get into a controversy over these alleged reports, write to the headquarters, and we will try to supply you with the facts.

In some cases these "awful failures" of municipal ownership are reported from towns that never had any municipal plant at all.

We are watching these fellows and will nail their lies as fast as they come out, and as fast as we have time to look that way. So, comrades, be on your guard against these misrepresentations.

## R

When you have your prescriptions filled here you'll find one of these

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REMNANT SALE—TWO DAYS ONLY

After having closed our semi-annual sale, we find still left over in the several departments small odd lots, which we've grouped into

REMNANT LOTS

and shall GIVE THE PUBLIC A SALE on useful

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—for the purpose of cleaning out every SHORT LOT in this store—at such ridiculously **LOW PRICES** that we will not be obliged to carry any of these remnants over into spring trade.

Remnant Sale Monday & Tuesday, Feb. 15-16

**JOS. LAUER & CO**  
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## AT THE THEATERS.

## DAVIDSON.

Sunday night "The Girls of Gotlenberg" opens an engagement of four nights at the Davidson theater. The offering is one of Charles Frohman's and is brought to this country direct from the Gaiety



theater, London, where it appeared for an entire year.

On Thursday night, Lulu Glaser opens a half week's engagement in "Mlle. Mischief," the Viennese operetta, in which she has created such a furore this season. She comes with the same company that supported her during the New York run. The engagement is for three nights and a Saturday matinee.

## BIJOU.

Charles E. Blancy will present Lottie Williams in "Tennessee Tess, Queen of the Moonshiners" at the Bijou, beginning Sunday. "Tennessee Tess" is the heroine of a Southern romantic tale, with the



mountains as the place of action, and her many admirers will be glad to see her in this new environment. In presenting this attraction at the Bijou, Mr. Blancy has given his patrons one of his largest productions.

## MAJESTIC.

The Ellis Nowlin troupe of thirty people will head the vaudeville bill at the Majestic this week, presenting "A Night at the Circus." Lillian Mortimer, the well-known melodramatic star, is the second featured attraction, presenting her

own playlet, "Poor White Trash Jinny" and Ben Welch, the noted character impersonator, in his characterizations of Hebrew and Italian types is the third. The other features of the bill are said to be unusually good.

## ALHAMBRA.

The Four Huntings, well remembered entertainers, will present their musical comedy "The Fool House" at the Alhambra for the week starting Sunday afternoon. These clever singers, dancers and



comedians have been in Milwaukee before and have hosts of admirers. Their offering this year has been revised and improved and is presented by a company said to be the best that has ever supported the clever principals.

## GAYETY.

Rose Sydel's famous "London Belles Company" will be back again at the Gayety next week, and better even than last season. The new burlesque acts are: "Affinity Beach" and "Satan's Wedding March." There is a cast of thirty-five, high-class and clever entertainers. In the vaudeville are: W. S. Campbell and Jennie Weber, Freeman Brothers, Manhasset Four, Barrett, Putnam, Bryson and Ward; and Kennedy, Lyons and Kennedy, in "True to Nature."

## NEW STAR.

"The Ducklings," the big hit of the Western Burlesque Wheel, will be the attraction at the popular New Star theater next week. Many new and up-to-date and high class vaudeville acts are on the program, and the opening number, "Berrywood's Busy Day" and the closing burlesque, "Kelly's Dublin Bar," are two of the special features. Miss Louie Dacre is featured in both.

## EMPIRE.

Prof. Herbert's Dogs and Cats are the headliners at the Empire next week. Other acts are: Frank Fialkowski, the Polish violin virtuoso; Hannah, Diggs & Burns, eccentric singers and dancers; the Rainbow Sisters, clever singers, dancers and impersonators; Geo. Malchow, illustrated songs, and the Empirescope pictures.

## CRYSTAL.

Manager Winter has secured one of the best shows of the season for next week for the Crystal. The Araki Troupe of Japs will head the bill. Van Bergen and Kresky, in high-class singing sketch; Morrissey and Rich in "The Astronomers"; and Burnett and Major, in singing and dancing; Ada will sing the illustrated song, "I'm Tired of Living Without You," and the Crystal are the other features.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

## Contributed.

## WHY THIS PERSECUTION?

To the HERALD: Whenever the city's health officer enforces any reasonable provision, calculated to protect the public health, every public-spirited citizen tacitly commends and approves such action; but when the health officer resorts to an arbitrary enforcing of a law, under the pretext of protecting the health of the public, but in reality for the purpose of venting spite, malice, or revenge upon a class of citizens who happen to entertain ideas and opinions antagonistic to his own, such action should meet with well-merited public scorn and condemnation. The first and foremost qualification the public has a right to demand of its servants is the ability to differentiate between personalities and principles in the administration of their official duties.

Recently the health department promulgated an order to the school department, demanding the exclusion of all unvaccinated pupils from the North Side High school, because a pupil of said school was reported sick with an infectious disease. The health department, undoubtedly, bases its action on a law enacted by the last legislature, stipulating that in case of a local epidemic, all unvaccinated pupils shall be excluded from attending school for a period of 25 days. The constitutionality of this law is not questioned here, although even a layman could show to the satisfaction of an unprejudiced court that said law contravenes the rights guaranteed every citizen by the Bill of Rights in our state constitution.

The purpose of this communication is to expose the erroneous interpretation of the law, on the part of the health department, the unjust discrimination in its enforcement, and the apparent lack of sincerity and shallow pretence the health department displays while enforcing it.

By this order to the school department a large number of pupils (nearly one hundred) have been forced out of the North Side High school, at a time of the year when their enforced absence will cause them to lose the credits earned during the previous semester—a loss that to many means termination of their school days, unfinished as their education is; while to others it means loss of valuable time to which they are subjected because their parents do not agree with the health official regarding the value of a superstition.

In the first place, the health department is in error in supposing that a vaccinated person would not be affected by contagion in the same way as an unvaccinated person, and in the second place, the health department is exercising unjust discrimination while carrying out the duties of the department. Either the pupils of the said school have been exposed to contagion, or they have not; if they have been exposed all pupils should have been

quarantined for the required time; but if they have not been exposed to contagion, why should a part of them be excluded? Certainly, a vaccinated person who has been exposed to contagion is just as effective an agent for spreading the disease as an unvaccinated one. Furthermore, if the excluded pupils are a menace to the vaccinated pupils of their school, why permit them to run at large, visit other schools, stores, etc., where they will endanger even more people than they would by attending their own school?

If the health department is truly solicitous for the health of the public, and it has the evidence that the pupils of the North Side High school have been exposed to contagion, then all persons exposed, teachers and pupils, should be quarantined for the required time. The fact that only the unvaccinated pupils are excluded is evidence that the health officer is simply trying to make it uncomfortable for those who differ with him regarding the value of a very questionable practice, otherwise he would not exempt some, who are just as liable to disseminate contagion as the unvaccinated. "Consistency is a jewel" that would grace the crown even of a "health official."

The enforcement of the law should have a nobler purpose than the wreaking of vengeance, spite or malice; if no better reasons prevail, the law in reality does not apply, and should not be invoked.

## NEXT IN LINE.

To the Editor: Asst. Chief Van Toor of the Fire department, they say, was off duty three days lately working against the movement to revive the fight at Madison for the right of trial for policemen and firemen before being dismissed. I even hear he went to Owen to get at the postmasters in the state and get their political influence. They tell me Van Toor says he is next in line for Clancy's job in case the supreme court gives Clancy a solar plexus. But I don't know about that. They say Cap. Shiller gave Clancy \$2,500 on time without anything but a note, and that it is overdue. Then there was \$250 from another, I hear, and \$100 from another, and so on. Asst. Chief Young, I hear, only lent Clancy \$250, and he got Wolf's place. So why wouldn't Shiller get Harden's place and then be promoted? By the way, firemen that were called before the grand jury could easily see who was protecting Clancy from being indicted for the various things charged against him. Cannon was the man, and it was known beforehand that Clancy would not be indicted. Rose, Clancy, and Kane were feasted at a big drunk in Philadelphia not long ago. I won't tell you who it was got drunk and made a show of himself. It was worse than the affair some time ago in Gypsy Dale's in which some officials were mixed up and led away under official protection.

One Who Knows.

**State Senator W. R. Gaylord**

## WILL LECTURE

**L. Meier's Hall**

Cor. Muskego Av. and Mitchell St.

**Sunday, Feb. 14, 2:45 P. M.**

**SUBJECT: "MAN AND TOOLS"**

Come and Listen to a Live Subject Admission Free; Bring the Ladies

Discussion After Lecture

FIRE SALE

Enormous Reductions in Shoes for Men and Women

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 Shoes reduced to

\$2.45, \$2.85, \$3.15 and \$3.85

**GEO. A. SCHICK**

Corner Grand Avenue and Third Street



## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

These are dam bills, even under simplified spelling.

The Grand Jury fines is still the talk of the town.

Another fact goes into history. The *Free Press* and *LaFollette* have actually parted company.

Stephenson's expense account does not explain enough. What were the "contributions to associations," and various "et cetera?"

Ex-Sheriff Knell handled \$8,417.26 in organizing Milwaukee county for Uncle Joe. Wonder what the itemized account would look like! Such a money-drench!

All citizens who can get the time should visit the common council Monday when the Rose veto of the school bonds comes up for action. They are your schools, remember!

If reports are to be credited, one of the qualifications of Michael Carpenter for Police and Fire Commissioner is the multiplicity of nephews he has planted in jobs on the two departments.

Cause and effect: A. E. Adler showed himself at Madison this week, when—banned!—in went a bill to abolish the aldermen-at-large in Milwaukee! They ought to see some of the other freaks!

Every penny the people voted should be expended on getting the school system back into condition. The money that Rose wants to take away from the schools will be squandered on his heifers and the people will get no benefit from it.

"Float for Rent," reads a sign down on the Kewaukee river. The float is used for painting the sides of boats, and is said to be owned by the C. & N. W. railroad. On the sign the engineer is told to apply to the city fire float. The rent of the float is one dollar. Who

gets the dollar, and since when was the city fire department an agent for the C. & N. W. road?

Now we have an absentee mayor again! That seems to be Milwaukee's fate. Rose is under contract to the brewery lords to deliver lectures all over the country on the saloons, and the price to be paid him is said to be large.

He is scarcely in the city at all, but his pay goes on the same as in the case of the common working-man—nil!

These "business" administrations are great humbugs!

The current issue of *The City Hall*, published by the League of American Municipalities, contains the harangue made by Rose at the last annual convention, held at Omaha. In it he takes a shy at the primary system and tells a few tales out of school. For instance, he says that because the reformers limited into the Democratic primaries two years ago in the hopes of defeating him for the mayoralty nomination, he turned loose his workers at the fall primaries and decided who the Republican candidates should be. As about the same old bunch was nominated it is clear that the interests represented by Rose can be bi-partisan, as well as non-partisan, or any other kind of partisan, as between the two old parties!

Oh, but that was a sleek frame-up, that new Juvenile Court bill! Fifty thousand dollars a year added to the city's burdens, simply to provide fat fees for a bunch of self-schemers! Five thousand dollars in salary a year to a juvenile court judge—there's nothing small about the honorable judiciary when they are after a job. Is the work so difficult that a fat-salary judge must be provided? Must it be a lawyer at all that handles such work? The work is done as a by-work by Judge Neelen and it takes two half-days a week—one whole day. That is a pregnant sentence in our report from Madison this week: "However, some... fail to see why a sociologist would not do as well." That's the eye! Even better a sociologist than a man of the courts—let us get this work as far away from the atmosphere of the criminal department as possible. Cut the proposed salary in half, and there would still be many worthy applications for the position, even from some men already eminent in sociological work. Let the steal be killed!

Milwaukee county proposes to relocate the house of correction out in the clean country air and to give the prisoners the chance of outdoor work to save their health—which no local or other government has a valid right to put in danger by confinement. They will quarry stone and do light farm work. On another page is an article about reclaiming the water powers of Wisconsin, and particularly that of the Milwaukee river, which could readily be made to generate the electric power needed in the city for manufacture and lighting. With the river again made navigable, it would not need to be merely a course for automobile launches or touring canoes, but could be easily utilized to bring in the crushed stone from the penal farm that the city would use on its streets, and the transportation would cost virtually nothing. Funny, isn't it that with all the proverbial wisdom of the business men who have been running things, it has to be the Socialist that points out the horse sense ideas of city and country management!

Queer, isn't it, that the Board of Control has its hands full minding its own business all the time the stinking, soul-killing Milwaukee house of correction has been in service, and yet just as soon as our supervisors, at the appeal of organized labor planned to get a better penal institution, out in God's sunshine, to speak, the self-same Board of Control became very much concerned over the Milwaukee situation!

It was decided that the old "pest-house" of a place be abolished and a farm north of the city be bought and a penal farm established. The farm selected has a stone quarry on it. Milwaukee county needs crushed stone for its roads, and the prisoners could be set to work drilling and blasting and running the crushing machines. It is not hard work, nor unhealthily work, and requires no great skill. Besides certain farm operations could be undertaken, with indoor work also provided for a certain type of cases. And so in steps the Board of Control, which is already under suspicion of being walking delegate for the industry of contract-prison labor. The new arrangement would head off the chance of installing contract labor in the house of correction, which the board advocates, and so the board now seeks to get the long term Milwaukee prisoners away from us and into the state prison, where contract prison labor exists. Meantime the Neacy injunction suit against the location of the new house of correction north of the city

is being tried out before Judge Ludwig. The effort to prove that the stone on the farm is worthless appears to have been a boomerang, nor has it yet been made clear in the testimony that the price paid was unusually high. Prof. Hotchkiss of the state geological survey, and others, testified that the stone is of a superior quality. We also note that Mr. Neacy, before going to trial, hastened to withdraw his charge of "conspiracy" against Supervisor Jeske and others.

Commissioner Carpenter informed the legislators at Madison that the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission was opposed to the new Kanneberg bill to give the policemen and firemen the right of trial before discharge. How does the scab bread-maker know? Is he the whole commission? You can be morally certain that if Carpenter were a fireman, forced to pay in two and a half per cent of his salary each month to the pension fund (depriving his family of just so much of his wages every payday) and could lose not only his right to a pension but every cent he had been forced to pay into the fund, the moment he was for any reason let out of the department by a misfit of a chief, swayed by petty personal feeling and clumsy and dishonest scheming for place, Carpenter would set up a yell that everyone would hear. He's just that sort of a chap.

This whole thing is one of the blackest spots on the name of Milwaukee. The city deliberately robs the families of the firemen who are for one reason or another let out. It robs those families of their equity in the pension fund—it robs them of the dollars they have been forced to pay into the fund. The thing is monstrous!

I say it without hesitation that if the people of Milwaukee realized the true state of affairs in this matter they would brand every man who stands for the official rascality.

### The Curse of Classes.

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.

Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman—in a word oppressor and oppressed—stood in constant opposition to one another and carried on an uninterrupted—now hidden, now open—fight that each time ended either in revolutionary reconstruction of society at large or in the common ruin of the contending classes.

In the earlier epochs of history we find almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of society into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank. In ancient Rome we have patricians, knights, plebeians, slaves; in the middle ages feudal lords, vassals, guildmasters, journeymen, apprentices, serfs; in almost all of these, again, subordinate gradations.

The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.—Dr. Karl Marx.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**  
ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

**Ellis-Nowlin Troupe** Gargain Mat.  
Every Week Day  
Lillian Mortimer Ben Welch 10c  
The Leonard: McPhee & Hill 25c  
Three Westons Majestic Trio 35c  
Night Prices 10-15-20-25-30-35

**ALHAMBRA**  
ALL NEXT WEEK  
Matinees Sun., Tues., Thurs., Saturday

**4 HUNTINGS**  
In the Big Musical Comedy  
**THE FOOL HOUSE**  
40-FORTY PEOPLE—40  
REGULAR PRICES 10c

**THE NEW STAR** Matinees  
Commencing Sunday, Feb. 16

**THE DUCKLINGS**  
(ALL HOLLERS)—Headed by  
**LOUIE DACRE** (EST. 1887)  
The Kiva Tanguay of Burlesque  
New Prices: Matinees, 10-15-20c; Evenings, 10-20-30-40c—Not Any Higher.

**GAYETY** LEADING BURLESQUE HOUSE  
BEGINNING SUNDAY

**ROSE SYDELL**  
and her FAMOUS LONDON BELLES  
50 PEOPLE  
In the Season's Big Success  
"Affinity Bureau"

## MARX AND MODERN THOUGHT.

If the interest in the Ethical hall lectures by Harvey Dee Brown continues to grow as it has in the past, these lectures will become as much a feature of the Milwaukee movement as the Garric lectures are among Chicago comrades. "The Golden Rule Against the Rule of Gold" seems to be a winning motto for such work as is being carried on at Ethical Hall, and the members of the Christian Socialist Fellowship are much pleased at the interest which has developed without wide advertising or exhausting effort. They are trying to advance Socialism among religious people and be an inspiration and help to the party.

Last Sunday the music by the Messrs. Rosenberg was much appreciated, as was the lecture, which gave a careful and accurate estimate of Lincoln's words touching present problems of labor.

Next Sunday evening Miss Paul will sing, and the lecture will deal with the life and work of Karl Marx, the subject being, "At the Roots of Modern Thought, with Karl Marx." Do not miss it, and especially do not have your non-Socialist friends miss it.

The Fellowship announces a social gathering to be held at Ethical hall on Tuesday evening, March 2, at which there will be an interesting program, refreshments and a spirit of comradeship. No admission is charged, and all are invited.

## LET ME HAVE YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR WOOD AND COAL

By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right is their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order.

All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his order here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2394.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

## Historic Utterances of Great Men.

"The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public. I'm running it for my own benefit."—Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Central railway.

"The damned fools don't know what is good for them." J. Pierpont Morgan, speaking of the striking steel workers in September, 1901.

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."—George M. Baer, mine owner, during the coal strike of 1900.

"I see no solution for the problem until hunger compels capitulation."—Charles L. Eldridge, president of New York Building Trades Employers' Association, during the lockout in July, 1903.

"To hell with the constitution!"—Major McClelland, commanding the state militia (paid by the Mine Owners' Association) during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout of 1904.

"Habeas corpus be damned! We'll give them post-mortems instead."—Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the Colorado militia, delaying the orders of the civil courts.

"What's the constitution between friends?"—Tomothy Campbell of Tammany Hall.

"I'm working for my own pocket all the time."—Richard Croker of Tammany Hall, under whose regime Schmittberger became a power in the police.

"Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros."—They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"God knows, I don't."—William H. Tall, at Cooper Union, February, 1908, when asked, "What is a man to do in a financial panic who is out of work and who is starving?"

"Strike! They (the American workingmen) have no jobs now. We do not want to take up work again now. So what can they do? They will have to submit or they will starve."—J. Pierpont Morgan, February, 1908.

"The club is mightier than the constitution."—Inspector Schmittberger, of the New York police force, in the police riot in Union Square, March 28, 1908.—New York Socialist.

## GET WISE ON THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM

By Carl D. Thompson  
Social-Democratic Member of the Wisconsin State Legislature.

It has put four hundred Socialists into the national congresses of Europe and over fifty in city councils and the state legislature of Wisconsin alone. This pamphlet tells you just how to do it. The only thing of its kind.

Price 15c per copy; twenty-five copies, \$2.50; fifty copies, \$4.50; one hundred copies, \$8.00.

Social Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

# Semi-Annual Workingmen's Sale

The workingman who twice annually casts a longing look toward these stores for the announcement of these special events is assured that the sale now on

again makes possible for him a mighty saving on every dollar. The buying facilities of these five stores—no other firm enjoys equal advantages in the country's markets—again provide an array of shopping attractions that have an economical bearing on the family budget. We have set a new mark for this, the first of the 1909 workingmen's sales conducted by the reorganized firm. The program mapped out is in keeping with this ambition, each and every department making a strong bid for business.

## Working Shirts

Twice a year these stores give workingmen and boys this special opportunity to lay in a supply of working shirts. These prices speak for themselves. There are enough shirts on hand to supply Milwaukee, but these prices hold good for a short time only—that's why you'd better come right away.

Men's and boys' heavy black and white striped Working Shirts, double sewed throughout, sell ordinarily at 45c

**29c**

Men's and boys' heavy black Sateen Shirts, "Union Made," regular 50c and 60c values—a new one for every shirt that does not prove satisfactory. Also well-made 50c and 60c Blue Chambray Shirts in this lot.

**39c**

## Overalls

The well-known Hilder-Wiechers and Crown brand of Overalls and Jumpers, of heavy black or blue denim, doubly sewed and sold everywhere at 60c, during this sale.....

**39c**

Over 44-in. Waist Measure, 50c  
The Famous "Headlight" Overalls and Jumpers

**75c**

Over 42-in. Waist Measure, 90c.

## Suspenders

The "President"

Is the world's most popular suspender. More than three million men all over the globe get comfort and service out of it. The "President" yields to every movement of the body; it's light, strong and never pinches. Sold the year round at 50c; our sale price.....

**33c**

The popular "Police and Firemen's" Suspenders, sold always at 45c, while this sale is on.....

**15c**

Our special 15c Suspenders, for this sale only.....

**9c**

## Men's Underwear

We create for this workingmen's sale a line of sensational values in underwear. Nowhere in Milwaukee can these prices be matched or assortments equalled. It's a rare opportunity to "stock up" and save money.

### 50c Fleece-Lined and Jersey Ribbed Underwear 29c

All-Wool Underwear, the regular 75c values, st.....

**59c**

All-Wool Underwear, the regular \$1.00 values, st.....

**69c**

Our \$2.00 lines of All-Wool Underwear, a splendid garment for the price, in tan and brown shades, finished off in a reliable manner, all sizes, during this special sale.....

**98c**

Rockford Sox

st.....

**6c**

Heavy Wool Sox

st.....

**16c**

Black and Tan Sox

st.....

**6c**

Cashmere Sox

st.....

**19c**

## Men's Clothing

The matchless resources of the clothing departments of the five stores are placed at the disposal of workingmen for a short time, during which we name positive price-cuts on all lines of men's and young men's suits and overcoats of every popular style and material.

Suits and Overcoats that were \$13.50, \$15.00 and \$16.50, now.....

**\$9.75**

Suits and Overcoats that were \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.00, now.....

**12.75**

During this sale we offer a special lot of broken sizes in suits and overcoats, all new garments that were \$12.00, \$13.00 and \$15.00, now.....

**\$6.75**

"What's the constitution between friends?"—Tomothy Campbell of Tammany Hall.

"I'm working for my own pocket all the time."—Richard Croker of Tammany Hall, under whose regime Schmittberger became a power in the police.

"Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros."—They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality."—Theodore Roosevelt.

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Price 15c per copy; twenty-five copies, \$2.50; fifty copies, \$4.50; one hundred copies, \$8.00.

Social Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Big Sale Values in Boys' and Children's Clothing

Boys' Knee Pants, straight and knickerbocker styles, reg. 50c and 75c values —3 to 17 year sizes—at

**29c**

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, Knee Pants or "Knickerbockers," 9 to 17 years sizes, \$5.00 values.....

**\$2.95**

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, Knee Pants or "Knickerbockers," sizes 9 to 17 years, our regular \$6.00 and \$6.50 lines

**\$3.95**

Boys' Overcoats, in a line of good materials, well made, sell regularly at \$5.00, 7 to 16 years sizes, will go at.....

**\$2.95**

Boys' Negligee Shirts, neat patterns in madras and percale materials, worth 50c, at.....

**33c**

Boys' Fleece-Lined Underwear, regular 25c grades, at.....

**19c**

Boys' Woolen Mittens and Gloves, our 50c lines, now at.....

**19c**

## The Stumpf & Lenghoff Stores

300-308 East Water St. **FIVE STORES** Third and Lloyd Streets  
Grove St. and National Ave. Eleventh and Winnebago Sts. Mitchell St. and Seventh Ave.

## DAVIDSON

Commencing Saturday—Four

Starts Only

CHARLES FROMAN PRESENTS

A Latest and Greatest of All the

Street Lumber Tally Theatre

Musical Comedy Successes

## The Girls of Gottenberg

Prices—\$1.50-1.00-75c-50c-25c

Commencing THURSDAY—ENTIRE SAT.

Mat. 1.50-1.00-75c-50c-25c-10c

and Lee Shubert (the only offer)

## Lulu Glaser

in the Latest Viennese Operetta

## Mlle. Mischief

Ev'g Prices—25c-50c-75c-1.00

## BIJOU

Commencing SUNDAY

MATINEES (Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays)

CHARLES E. PLATY

Offers Milwaukee's favorite

WINGOME

## LOTTIE WILLIAMS

in the Wildfire Success

## Tennessee Tess

Queen of the Moonshiners

MAMMOTH IN PRODUCTION

Week Beginning Sun. Mat., Feb. 21

(Special Mat. Washington's Birthday)

Lillian Mortimer's Great Play

## BUNCO IN ARIZONA

Week Beginning Sun. Mat., Feb. 21

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Lillian Mortimer's Great Play

## EMPIRE THEATRE

MITCHELL ST. bet. 6th & 7th Aves.

Prof. Herbert's Dogs & Cats

FIVE OTHER ACTS 5

## CRYSTAL

DAILY at 2:30

7:45 and 9:30

Week of February 23

The Araki Troupe of Japs